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NOTICE.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who, at any time, fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

UNITED STATES.

Plague in San Francisco.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 23, pages 1407-1410.]

A telegram has been received from Surgeon Kinyoun, at San Francisco, dated June 14, in which, reviewing the situation, he states that from March 7 to June 2 there have occurred 11 deaths from plague in San Francisco. In 10 of these the diagnosis has been confirmed by bacteriological examination. There are 3 suspected cases now under investigation, which were reported the day before. He further states that an injunction is now being sought by the Chinese against the local authorities to cause the abandonment of the cordon around the Chinese quarter, thereby permitting persons from the infested district to depart from the city to endanger not only the State of California, but surrounding States. Under these circumstances, if the injunction is granted, restrictions at the border will be doubled, and the authorities of other States will be warned of the danger resulting to them from the abandonment of quarantine in the city.

Surgeon Kinyoun reports that 1 Chinaman has already been released from the infected district upon a writ of habeas corpus.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.—INTERSTATE
INSPECTION.

Sanitary inspection of railway service at San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the transactions during the past week. I have nominated and employed 23 sanitary inspectors up to date.

Drs. McQuesten and McGeer have been assigned to duty at Reno, Nev., and Ashland, Oreg., respectively, and have been instructed to inspect all trains leaving the State.

We have now the railway service well organized and in full operation. I have placed a corps of sanitary inspectors at the various exits of the city, namely, the ferries and depots, whose duties are to inspect all Chinese and Japanese and other Asiatics desiring to procure passage on any common carrier; to countersign certificates issued by the board of health stating that the holder has received an injection of the Haffkine prophylactic, and to countersign such certificates if presented a second time for tickets. This latter precaution is taken to prevent a transference of these certificates.

Three sanitary inspectors, with Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom, have been assigned to this duty. Two sanitary inspectors have been placed on the ferries at Sausalito and Tiburon for the purpose of inspecting all passengers arriving on ferryboats at the railway terminals with the intention of taking passage on railways, and also with particular reference to any applying there for tickets on railways whose identity or previous whereabouts can not be established. These sanitary inspectors also make an inspection of trains from the respective ferries to San Rafael, a point about 15 miles beyond. Sanitary inspectors are also stationed at Oakland and Alameda wharves and the Southern Pacific Depot in the city, whose duties are practically the same as outlined for Sausalito and Tiburon. In addition, there are 4 inspectors who board all trains leaving San Francisco for San José and inspect the passengers taken on from here to San José. A similar corps of inspectors is assigned to the same duties on railroads running out of Oakland and Alameda. There are 3 inspectors on the northern route, that is, from Oakland to Niles Junction, and 1 from Alameda to San José.

I have assigned Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, who had previous experience in train inspection, to the supervision of the inspection service out of Oakland and Alameda.

I have assigned Assistant Surgeon Wilson for the same duty on the road running from San Francisco to San José. The water patrol has been placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Kerr, who has 4 sanitary inspectors to assist him. A night and day patrol service is maintained, as well as an inspection of all vessels leaving San Francisco through the Golden Gate or bound to any part of the bay.

The inspection of freight has been assigned to Assistant Surgeon Ames. I am yet in need of 2 additional officers, 1 of whom should have had experience in this work. I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining launches for the purpose of maintaining a patrol. This is due to the fact that this part of the work is not very acceptable to the boatmen of the bay on account of the large inducements held out by the Chinese to be taken across the bay by these persons. I have telegraphed you the main facts relative thereto.

So far as can be ascertained by the officers on duty, as well as from the sanitary inspectors, there is very little movement of either Japanese or Chinese at the present time; few arriving in the city, and a few are still departing. I have enjoined all inspectors to be particularly careful to note the movements of this class of persons, whether they come from San Francisco or not. It is only in this way that it can be determined whether there is an attempt being made to evade the patrol as now existing.

The city police department, through the board of health, has rendered good service in maintaining a patrol of the water front, as well as on the county line. I am now attempting to make an inspection of the outlying districts, and expect to extend this just as fast as it is possible. I have notified the surrounding cities and villages to keep a sharp lookout for any Japanese or Chinese arriving at their places, and to ascertain, if possible, whence they came. I have also suggested to them to keep the Chinese and Japanese population under a sanitary supervision. This latter particularly applying to San José, Sacramento, Stockton, and Oakland. I have reports from all these cities stating that this is being done. Little, if any, progress has been made with regard to the problems in this city, the board of health having practically done nothing toward a house-to-house inspection. So far as the true sanitary condition of Chinese quarters is concerned, the efforts of the board have availed nothing. I am informed by the president of the board of health, Dr. Williamson, that 10 inspectors with 10 policemen are now making a daily inspection of Chinese quarters which contain at least 25,000 people. This, of course, is a physical impossibility, not to say anything from a medical standpoint.

The press is still attacking the board of health in every way it can, and is fully and cordially supported by one of the mercantile associations of this city. They have issued a circular which is now being scattered broadcast over the city and I presume over parts of the United States, in which it is stated that the Federal authorities, joined with the State and local authorities, have stated no plague exists in San Francisco. I have taken occasion to call them to task about the misrepresentation of facts, particularly with reference to me as the Federal authority responsible for the statement. I have stated to all that plague infection exists in the Chinese quarter and will exist until a strong, determined, and concerted effort is made to eradicate it.

I have appeared by invitation before a joint meeting of the chamber of commerce, the produce exchange, and shippers' association, and have stated to them the facts as they now exist.

Now that the Chinese have brought suit in the United States court to test the validity of the law of 1890, the Chinese and Japanese have been led to believe that it will be decided in their favor. Whether this will be or not is a question. The Japanese filed a similar suit yesterday evening, but have concluded to await the decision of the first case as their conditions are practically similar.

I will make a separate report on the Haffkine inoculations.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection at Needles, Cal.—Suspicious death of a Mojave Indian.

NEEDLES, CAL., June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended June 1, 1900: Inspection of all Santa Fe Pacific Railroad east bound pas-

senger trains until suspension of orders, May 28, as per telegram from Surgeon Kinyoun, San Francisco. Up to said date I detained 3 Chinese, and since that date I have allowed 4 Japanese and 1 Chinese to proceed to destination. In one instance, where I detained a Chinese passenger, it was discovered that his baggage had gone on. Through the courtesy of the Santa Fe Company I had it returned to him. He claimed to have certificate in his trunk, but upon examination, it proved to be a certificate of another character. The steamer *Cochan*, referred to in my last report retained the Chinese on board according to the agreement made with me by the captain, J. A. Mellon. He reported their return, which I verified. While I have duly suspended enforcement of all orders, I have continued to carefully study the situation, and I find much good has been accomplished indirectly. The number of Asiatics going out of the State is now very small.

A very peculiar and somewhat suspicious death of a Mojave Indian occurred a short distance from here. I promptly visited the Indian settlement, but arrived too late to examine the body. Although he had just died, his body, with all his effects, was being burned on a pile of brush wood, according to their custom. I had no opportunity to make a positive diagnosis, as his only attendant was a medicine man. Any epidemic disease would rapidly spread if it once got a foothold in this seminaked tribe.

Respectfully,

J. F. T. JENKINS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Boarding vessels at Victoria, British Columbia.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., May 30, 1900.

SIR: Your telegram of May 29, 1900, stating that the Ottawa authorities had granted permission to Assistant Surgeon Fox to board San Francisco steamers with Superintendent Watt at Victoria, is received. Although I had not received this telegram on Monday, at the request of the company I sent Dr. Fox to Victoria last Tuesday morning, and he inspected the vessel on its way over from Victoria, thus saving them about an hour's delay here. As they carry a large lot of fruit this is important, and the officers were very much pleased. Hereafter he will board with Dr. Watt, and one inspection will be sufficient.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CALIFORNIA.

Smallpox on U. S. transport Meade.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1900.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that the transport *Meade* arrived on the evening of the 31st ultimo, and on inspection 3 cases of smallpox were found. These cases were among the steerage passengers and were:

Leo N. Lalor, aged 22 years, Washington, D. C., civilian, canteen steward, Fourth Cavalry.

Joseph E. Martin, aged 28 years, California, teamster, quartermaster's department, with Forty-second Infantry.

Charles E. Warner, aged 17 years, Washington, D. C., drummer boy, United States Marine Corps, still in service.

The history of these cases was as follows: On arrival at Nagasaki nearly all of the steerage passengers were allowed to go ashore. Fourteen days after sailing, that is to say on May 27, the Marine Corps man began to show symptoms of fever, accompanied by headache and backache, and on the following day an eruption commenced to appear. This case was isolated in the infectious hospital. The second case presented suspicious symptoms on that day, and in the afternoon the third case was discovered. All these were immediately isolated and placed in the hospital for infectious diseases. Surgeon had vaccinated the 2 hospital corps men in charge of the patients, having only sufficient vaccine for 5 persons. On the day of arrival the sick were removed to the smallpox hospital and all on board were vaccinated. The steerage passengers, 134 in number, were taken to the station, their baggage and bedding disinfected and subsequently placed in the detention camp. The cabin passengers were held under observation until the 4th instant, when all not showing successful vaccination were revaccinated. They were then discharged. The personnel of the vessel, as well as the steerage passengers, will be held for fourteen days, from the appearance of the last case.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

COLORADO.

DENVER, COLO., June 4, 1900.

SIR: Since my monthly report to you on May 25, 1900, I have the following cases of smallpox in the State of Colorado to report for the week ended June 4, 1900: Merino, Logan County, 1 case, May 17, source of infection, Denver. Grand Junction, Mesa County, 1 case, May 14, infection, unknown. Denver, Arapahoe County, 1 case, May 18, source of infection, Denver. Archuleta County, 1 case, May 20, source of infection, probably Denver. Logan County, 1 case, May 28, source of infection, Merino. Fountain, El Paso County, 2 cases, May 8 and May 12, source of infection, Fountain.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary State Board of Health.

FLORIDA.

Inspection for smuggling smacks.

U. S. S. W. D. BRATTON,
Port Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of the cruise of the United States quarantine steamer *Bratton*, ended June 2, 1900:

The *Bratton* sailed from Port Tampa early on the morning of May 30, en route for Charlotte Harbor and points in that vicinity. She arrived off Charlotte Harbor at 5.30 p. m. and anchored. Two smacks were sighted, but were too far offshore to be molested and none were found in the harbor.

On the morning of the 31st, the vessel was got underway and proceeded to Sanibel Island and Punta Rassa, where she arrived at noon of the same day. No smacks were found in the harbor, but we were informed that some smuggling was being done by cattle schooners in this port.

Left Punta Rassa on the morning of June 1, taking northerly course, and arrived off Charlotte Harbor at 4 p. m., sighted a smack making for entrance of harbor and at once slowed down in order to allow him

to get in, but he sighted us and immediately went about and put to sea and soon was out of sight.

The *Bratton* was anchored just within the harbor where she remained until this morning, waiting for the smack to return, but as it did not do so we got underway headed for Port Tampa.

About 10 a. m. the same smack was sighted headed in shore toward Sarasota, but as soon as she saw us she went about and went to sea heading NNW. about 11 a. m. Three other smacks were sighted well offshore and heading north, but all were too far offshore to justify boarding them and they were not molested. We kept them in sight until we arrived off Egmont Key when we were compelled to drop them on account of lack of coal, and put in to Port Tampa. When last seen they were still headed north and were probably making for Anclote Harbor.

As soon as I take on coal and supplies I will make for Anclote and probably overtake these smacks there.

Special Inspector W. M. Browder is aboard the *Bratton* and has boarded several coasting vessels and also visited a number of the people on shore during the cruise.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ILLINOIS.

Smallpox at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 2, 1900, 4 new cases of smallpox and no deaths in this city. Total number reported to date. 107 cases and 6 deaths.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

INDIANA.

Smallpox in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the number of smallpox cases in the isolation hospital for the week ended June 3, 1900: On hand May 27, 1900, 17; admitted during the week, none; discharged during the week, 2; died during the week, none; remaining, 15.

Respectfully,

W. A. KORN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MISSOURI.

No smallpox in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that no new cases of smallpox have been reported in this city during the week ended June 3, 1900.

Respectfully,

WM. G. STIMPSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Smallpox in Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 6, 1900.

SIR: Several cases of smallpox have appeared in this city. The authorities are taking measures to isolate them and prevent spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS DUFF,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

TENNESSEE.

Smallpox in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 13 cases of smallpox occurred in this city during the period commencing May 20, 1900, and ended on the 2d instant.

Respectfully,

D. E. ROBINSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

WASHINGTON.

Smallpox in Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since I reported to you by wire on the 29th ultimo, there have been 3 new cases of smallpox in the city.

Since receiving instructions to inspect passengers on Cape Nome vessels, Dr. Ford, whom I nominated as temporary acting assistant surgeon, and myself have inspected the following vessels:

Steamer *Centennial*, on May 29, crew and 637 passengers; steamer *Tacoma*, on May 30, crew and 550 passengers; steamer *Valencia*, on May 31, crew and 608 passengers.

The 2 former vessels carried a surgeon and supply of vaccine points. The latter steamer has no regular surgeon, but on my request the captain appointed one of the passengers, who was a physician, to act as ship's surgeon for the trip. They also promised to secure a supply of vaccine, but as near as I can ascertain they failed to do so.

I have notified Dr. Foster at Port Townsend regarding the *Ohio* being infected so that he can make a careful inspection of her when she returns from Cape Nome.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. EAGLESON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., June 3, 1900.—I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 2, 3 persons were returned to Mexico from the footbridge, these people having come from Vera Cruz and Tampico, respectively. They had no baggage, being tramps.

I have learned that smallpox is probably existing up the river about 25 miles from here. I intend riding up the river and investigating this rumor. It is my belief that no smallpox exists in the locality referred to. However, I shall learn definitely very shortly.

All of the Mexican towns on the Mexican International Railroad

between here and Torreon, Mexico, seem to be in pretty fair condition, so far as smallpox is concerned.

LEA HUME,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

El Paso, Tex., June 2, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work at this station for the week ended June 2, 1900: Inspection Mexican Central Railroad passengers, 244; inspection Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad passengers, 38; inspection Mexican Central Railroad freight crew, 32; inspection Mexican immigrants, 54; inspection of men, women, and children arriving from Mexico, called gypsies claiming to be born in Hungary, 29; disinfection of clothing, blankets, etc., of immigrants, 28 pieces; disinfection of clothing, etc., of gypsies, 17 pieces; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 322 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children and gypsies, 14.

E. ALEXANDER,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., June 2, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended May 26, 1900: Inspected on Mexican National Railroad, 378 passengers; immigrants inspected and passed, 17; immigrants vaccinated, 9.

May 24, detained and placed in detention camp 7 persons from Florida via Cuba and Vera Cruz until complete ten days out from Vera Cruz. May 25, disinfected with formaldehyd gas 7 trunks and other baggage of above persons from Vera Cruz.

Laredo, Tex., June 2, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., during the month of April, 1900: Total number of immigrants inspected, 62; number passed, 62; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious, or loathsome diseases, or other physical causes, none.

Laredo, Tex., June 3, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report of immigrants inspected at the port of Laredo, Tex., for month of May, 1900: Total number of immigrants inspected, 81; number passed, 80; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious, or loathsome diseases, or other physical causes, 1.

Laredo, Tex., June 3, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended June 2, 1900: Persons inspected on the Mexican National Railroad, 469; immigrants inspected and passed, 8; immigrants vaccinated, 3.

May 31, allowed entry of persons from Vera Cruz that had completed quarantine. June 2, disinfected 1 trunk from Mexican Gulf coast.

All Pullman Car Company linen from Mexico continues to be disinfected here before being sent to San Antonio, Tex., to be laundered.

H. J. HAMILTON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 105, including enteric fever, 2, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CALIFORNIA—*Stockton*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Macon*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population,

28,000—white, 15,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 8; colored, 25, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of May, 1900. Total number of deaths, 53—white, 25; colored, 27, including enteric fever 2, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 77, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Lawrence.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 59,072. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 2, 1900, from 79 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, intermittent fever, pneumonia, erysipelas, and inflammation of bowels increased, and phthisis pulmonalis, diarrhea, and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 167, measles at 93, scarlet fever at 63, enteric fever at 27, whooping cough at 25, diphtheria at 24, smallpox at 9, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 5 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 123, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1900. Total number of deaths, 86, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Two weeks ended May 26, 1900. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from measles.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 278, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Saratoga.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; whooping cough, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Findlay*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Oil City*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated popu-

lation, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 2 from tuberculosis.

York.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria, 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000—white, 38,000; colored, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 38—white, 30; colored, 8, including measles 2, whooping cough, 1, and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—Galveston.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 53, including scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

San Antonio.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 123, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 25 from tuberculosis, of which 19 were non-residents.

VIRGINIA—Roanoke.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including measles 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 343, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 3, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended June 9, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, June 9, 1900.

June 4, steamship *Belgenland*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 499 immigrants.

JNO. J. S. ROGERS,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended June 9, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, June 9, 1900.

June 7, steamship *Hannover*, from Bremen, with 1,087 immigrants.

PERCY C. HENINGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Reports of alien steerage passengers at the port of Cardenas, Cuba, during the weeks ended May 19 and 26, 1900.

CARDENAS, CUBA, *May 19, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 19, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

ENRIQUE SAEZ,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CARDENAS, CUBA, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

ENRIQUE SAEZ,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien steerage passengers at Daiquiri, Cuba, during the week ended May 26, 1900.

DAIQUIRI, CUBA, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

JUAN J. DE JONGH,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien steerage passengers at Guantanamo, Cuba, during the week ended May 26, 1900.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

LUIS ESPIN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien steerage passengers at Manzanillo, Cuba, during the week ended May 26, 1900.

MANZANILLO, CUBA, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

R. DE SOCARRAS, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien steerage passengers at Matanzas, Cuba, during the week ended June 2, 1900.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 4, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 2, 1900: No transactions.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien steerage passengers at Santiago de Cuba, during the week ended May 26, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 20	British steamship Comino.....	Liverpool and Spanish ports.....	1
May 23	Haitian schooner Emanuel and Raoul.	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	15
Do....	British schooner Golden Rule.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	36
May 25	Spanish steamship Catalina.....	Genoa and Spanish ports.....	27
	Total .....	.....	79

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	June 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 2	Am. sc. Myra B. Weaver(a)	May 23	Cardenas.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	June 9	Br. ss. Kestor.....	June 3	Daiquiri via Baltimore.
			Nor. ss. Hildur.....	June 4	Curaçao via New York.
			Nor. ss. Falk.....	June 6	Tampico, Tuxpan, Casones, and Laguna, via New York.
			Br. ss. Sargasso.....	do.....	Santa Cruz, Cuba..
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	June 9	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	May 26	Br. bk. Helen Denny (a)...	June 11	Honolulu.....
		June 2	do.....	do.....	do.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Nor. sc. Tres Hermanos...	May 25	Campeche.....
			Am. sc. Jennie Hall.....	May 29	Havana.....
			Am. sc. Vila y Hermano..	June 1	Sagua la Grande..
			Am. sc. Oscar G.....	June 2	Havana.....
11	Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 24	.....	.....	.....
12	Newbern, N. C.....	June 9	.....	.....	.....
13	Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
14	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	U. S. Rev. cutter Manning.	June 2	San Francisco.....
15	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	June 9	Bk. Bessie Markham.....	do.....	Buenos Ayres.....
			Br. bk. Montreal.....	June 9	do.....
16	San Diego, Cal.....	June 2	Am. str. Santa Rosa.....	May 27	San Francisco.....
			Am. ss. Corona.....	May 31	do.....
17	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	Br. bk. Amazon.....	May 28	Kobe.....
			Br. ss. Gaelic.....	May 30	Hongkong.....
			U. S. transport Mead.....	May 31	Manila.....
			U. S. transport Leelanau	do.....	do.....
			Am. ss. Mariposa.....	June 1	Sydney.....
18	San Pedro, Cal.....	May 24	.....	.....	.....
19	Savannah, Ga.....	June 2	Nor. bk. Rollo (a).....	May 21	Maranham.....
			Ita. Bk. Conquistatore....	May 28	Oporto.....
20	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Br. sc. Attractor (a).....	May 26	Cardenas.....
			Am. sc. Hjalmar.....	June 2	do.....
22	Washington, N. C.....	June 9	.....	.....	.....
	CUBA:				
23	Caibarien.....	May 26	.....	.....	.....
24	Cardenas.....	May 19	.....	.....	.....
		May 26	.....	.....	.....
25	Cienfuegos.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
26	Daiquiri.....	May 26	.....	.....	.....
27	Gibara.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Guantanamo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Havana.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
30	Isabela de Sagua.....	May 26	.....	.....	.....
31	Manzanillo.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Matanzas.....	June 2	Ger. ss. Curityba.....	June 1	Caibarien.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 29		9
4	Norfolk.....	Disinfected.....	June 5		5
	do.....	do.....	June 6		
	do.....	Held.....	June 9		
	do.....	do.....	June 6	Proceeded to sea.....	
5					1
6					4
7					1
8	Eureka.....	Held.....			1
9	do.....	do.....	May 27		2
10	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 30		1
	Ship Island.....	do.....	June 3		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
11					2
12				No transactions.....	
13					1
14	Seattle.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	June 2		15
15	Philadelphia.....	Disinfected.....	June 7		20
	do.....	Held for disinfection.....			
16	San Diego.....	Held for inspection next morning.			3
	do.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer, M. H. S., at Redondo, Cal.	May 31		
17	San Francisco.....	Held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.			21
	do.....	Held.....	May 31	473 Chinese steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected; 89 Chinese crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do.....	Detained.....		3 cases smallpox en route after leaving Nagasaki.	
	do.....	Disinfected to kill rats.....			
	do.....	Detained.....		4 cases and 1 death, malarial fever, on Br. bk. Eaton Hall, from Caliao. Crew bathed and baggage disinfected on Br. bk. Mussel-Craig, from Sydney.	
18				No transactions.....	
19	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 21		6
20	do.....	Held for instructions.....	May 28		2
21	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected.....	May 29	With certificate of disinfection.	
	Key West.....	Disinfected and held.....			
22				No report.....	
23					5
24					11
					11
25					11
26					1
27				No report.....	
28					6
29					18
30					1
31					11
32	Matanzas.....	Passed without inspection..	June 1		3

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
33	Nuevitas.....	May 26	Br. ss. Ardanmohr.....	May 20	Tampico
34	Santiago de Cuba.....	.....do.....	U. S. A. transport McPherson.	May 25	San Juan.....
	PHILIPPINES:				
35	Manila	Apr. 28	Am. str. San Jorge.....	Apr. 22	Catbalogan, P. I..
	PORTO RICO:				
36	Ponce.....	May 26	.....	.....	.....
37	San Juan.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Subpoite.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Aguadilla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Arecibo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Arroyo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Humacao.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mayaguez.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	June 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	June 9	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Mayport, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
15	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
16	New Orleans, La.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Newport News, Va.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport, R. I.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	New York, N. Y.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pensacola, Fla.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Port Royal, S. C.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Providence, R. I.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Quintana, Tex.....	June 2	.....	.....	.....
25	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	May 26	Sp. bk. Dorotea.....	May 9	Fernando Po.....
			Bk. Lottie Moore.....	May 22	Havana
			Sp. ss. Alicia.....	May 24	.....do.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
33	Tampico.....	Inspected and to be cleaned at sea.	May 20		5
34	New York.....	Boarded and passed.....	May 25	3 passengers on Reina de los Angeles detained to complete five days' period from Havana.	12
35	Manila.....	Held for disinfection.....		1 case plague.....	85
36					3
37					6
38				No report.....	
39				do.....	
40				do.....	
41				do.....	
42				do.....	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				No transactions.....	
8				No report.....	
9				do.....	
10				do.....	
11				do.....	
12					9
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20					
21					
22					
23					1
24					
25	Port Tampa.....	Ballast discharged.....			4
	Apalachicola.....	Disinfected.....			17
	Punta Gordo.....	do.....			

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to June 15, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Huntsville.....	Apr. 4.....	19	0	
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3..	86		
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-May 19..	76	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3..	2		
Total for State.....		183	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		140	2	
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2.....			Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do.....			Do.
Columbia County.....	do.....			Do.
Conway County.....	do.....			Do.
Crittenden County.....	do.....			Do.
Drew County.....	do.....			Do.
Faulkner County.....	do.....			Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Independence County.....	do.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....			Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....			Do.
Lawrence County.....	do.....			Do.
Lincoln County.....	do.....			Do.
Logan County.....	do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	do.....			Do.
Phillips County.....	do.....			Do.
Prairie County.....	do.....			Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Apr. 21..	337	18	
Saline County.....	Feb. 2.....			Do.
Scott County.....	do.....			Do.
White County (Searcy).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 21..	40		Do.
Woodruff County.....	do.....			Do.
Total for State.....		377	18	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		98	17	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-June 4..	44		
Archuleta County.....	May 1-June 4..	3		
Boulder County.....	do.....	1		
Conejos County.....	Apr. 25.....	1		
Douglas County.....	Apr. 2-May 1..	4		
El Paso County.....	Feb. 12-June 4..	14		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26..	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 28..	2		
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 23..	17		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1..	2		
Logan County.....	Apr. 2-June 4..	9		
Mesa County.....	May 26-June 4..	2		
Otero County.....	Apr. 6-May 19..	3		
Pueblo County.....	Apr. 13-May 19..	3		
Rio Grande County.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 19..	17	2	
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
San Miguel County.....	Apr. 24-May 19..	2		
Weld County.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 14..	8		
Total for State.....		138	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		136	9	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-June 9..	1	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-June 2..	30	5	
Total for District, same period, 1899.....		87	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Jan. 7-June 2...	25		
Pensacola	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2		
Total for State		27		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		230		
Georgia:				
Appling County	Jan. 20	1		
Blackshear	Jan. 11	16		
Brunswick	Dec. 19-Mar. 1...	112	2	
Darien	Jan. 17	2		
Jesup	Jan. 20	2		
Lee County	May 8	1		
Liberty	Jan. 20	8		
McIntosh County	do			Several cases.
Polk County	Apr. 28	30		
Rome	May 29	1		
Savannah	Jan. 20	1		
Warren County	May 8	1		
Wayne County	do	3		
Waycross	Jan. 1-Feb. 18...	23		
Total for State		201	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		346		
Illinois:				
Aurora	Feb. 11-Apr. 7...	38		
Cairo	Dec. 24-June 9...	107	6	
Chicago	Dec. 27-June 9...	37	1	
Danville	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1		
Rockford	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	2		
Springfield	Jan. 21-Apr. 13...	3		
Alexander County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...			Smallpox reported.
Bond County	do			Do.
Boone County	do			Do.
Bureau County	do			Do.
Christian County	do			Do.
Clinton County	do			Do.
Cook County	do			Do.
Cumberland County	do			Do.
DeWitt County	do			Do.
Douglas County	do			Do.
Fulton County	do			Do.
Gallatin County	do			Do.
Hamilton County	do			Do.
Hardin County	do			Do.
Henderson County	do			Do.
Henry County	do			Do.
Iroquois County	do			Do.
Jackson County	do			Do.
Jefferson County	do			Do.
Johnson County	do			Do.
Lee County	do			Do.
Livingston County	do			Do.
Macon County	do			Do.
Macoupin County	do			Do.
Madison County	do			Do.
Massac County	do			Do.
McHenry County	do			Do.
McLean County	do			Do.
Morgan County	do			Do.
Ogle County	do			Do.
Perry County	do			Do.
Platt County	do			Do.
Pope County	do			Do.
Pulaski County	do			Do.
Randolph County	do			Do.
Rock Island County	do			Do.
Saline County	do			Do.
Sangamon County	do			Do.
St. Clair County	do			Do.
Schuyler County	do			Do.
Shelby County	do			Do.
Union County	do			Do.
Whiteside County	do			Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Williamson County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....			Smallpox reported. Do.
Winnebago County.....	do.....			
Total for State.....		170	7	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		48		
Indian Territory:				
Choctaw Nation.....	Dec. 18.....	75		
Total for same period, 1899...		0	45	
Indiana:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Evansville.....	Dec. 24-June 9...	105		Smallpox reported. Do.
Gibson County.....	Mar. 31.....			
Greene County.....	do.....			
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-June 2...	34		
Jackson County.....	Mar. 31.....			Do.
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	4		
Madison County.....	do.....	14		
Marion County.....	Mar. 31.....			Do.
Posey County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	26		
Washington County.....	Mar. 31.....			Do.
Total for State.....		184		February 28, 750 cases in the State. March 31, 56 cases in the State.
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		105	1	
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Feb. 1-May 31...	25	0	
Ottumwa.....	Apr. 15-Apr. 21...	1		
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Total for State.....		42		
Total for same period, 1899...		13	2	
Kansas:				
Anthony.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	2		
Arkansas City.....	do.....	9	1	
Atchison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 28...	11		
Barber County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30...	95	1	
Burlingame.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5		
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Butler County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Centralia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30...	51	5	
Chautauqua County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
Dickinson County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	10		
Douglas County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	39		
Emporia.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	10		
Florence.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Franklin County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	31		
Galena and Cherokee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	31		
Grantville.....	do.....	1		
Greenwood County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	12		
Hartford.....	do.....	2		
Harvey County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	8		
Holliday.....	do.....	1		
Horton.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	6		
Hutchinson.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Jefferson County.....	do.....	29	1	
Junction City.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	8		
Kansas City.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30...	46		
Kingman County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	27	2	
Labette County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	7		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	98		
Lyon County.....	do.....	100		
Manhattan.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	5		
Marion County.....	do.....	1		
Marshall County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	2		
McCune.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	9		
McPherson.....	do.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	5		
Mound City.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Nemaha County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	59		
Newton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	11		
Neosho.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5		
Osawatimie.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	11		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Osage County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	8		
Oswego, Labette County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8...	17	0	
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30...	23		
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	7		
Parsons County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	9	2	
Pittsburg.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	10		
Pottawatomie County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	40		
Reno County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28...	1		
Rice County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	13		
Salina.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	60		
Saline County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	8		
Sedgwick County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31...	18		
Seneca.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Shawnee County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	73		
Sumner County.....	do	121		
Summerfield.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Tonganoxie.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	64	1	
Topeka.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30...	113	4	Many cases.
Wabaunsee County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	29		
Waterville.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
White Water, Butler County..	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	1		
Wichita.....	Jan. 1-June 9...	128	1	
Woodson County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 28...	7		
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).....	do	44		
Yale.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	33		
Total for State.....		1,208	18	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		196	19	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-June 9...	151	1	
Lexington.....	Mar. 25-May 5...	10		Extinct.
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10		
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18		
Total for State.....		178	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		508	4	
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
Assumption.....	do	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7		
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-June 2...	379	30	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 7...	29	3	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...			Several cases.
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5		
East Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 14...	3		
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50		
Iberia.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 27...	9	2	
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	1	
Lafayette.....	do	130		
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1		
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			Do.
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 3...	12	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-June 2...	1,295	380	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1		
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 28...	6	1	
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7		
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5		
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-May 26...	237	19	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3		
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 17...	21		
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2		
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50		
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11		
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35		
Vermillion.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 3...	17		
Webster.....	Mar. 18-Mar. 24...	2		
Total for State.....		3,334	468	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		240	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine:				
Portland	Mar. 18-June 9...	10	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		165		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Apr. 8-May 19...	8	0	
Charles County	May 31	7		
Total for State		15		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		31	0	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 30-May 19...	7		
Chelsea	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Chicopee	May 6-May 12...		1	
Fall River	May 19-June 9...	11		
Lawrence	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1		
Lowell	Dec. 24-June 9...	6	1	
Malden	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	5		
Total for State		30	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		46	3	
Michigan:				
Detroit	Feb. 19-May 19...	30	2	
Grand Rapids	Mar. 4-June 9...	17		
Total for State		47	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		22	1	
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	26	0	City.
Anoka County	Mar. 1-Apr. 27...	48		
Butterfield	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	6	0	Village.
Carlton County	Apr. 6-May 15...	6		
Chippewa County	May 15-May 30...	5		
Dodge County	Apr. 1-May 15...	2		
Duluth	Jan. 1-May 29...	31	0	Do.
East Grand Forks	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	1		
Faribault County	do	1	0	
Fergus Falls	Apr. 6	2	0	City.
Freeborn County	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	36	0	
Goodhue County	Apr. 1-May 15...	4		
Hennepin County	Apr. 6-May 28...	12		
Houston County	May 29	6		
Janesville	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Village.
Jasper	May 29	2		
Jordan	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Do.
Kandiyohi County	Mar. 20-Apr. 27...	5		
Le Sauer County	Mar. 1-Mar. 20...	1	0	
Little Falls	May 15	1		
Martin County	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	3		
Meeker County	Apr. 6-May 28...	3		
Minneapolis	Oct. 1-May 28...	383	8	
New Richland	Jan. 1-Mar. 1...	1	0	Do.
Northfield	Jan. 1-May 29...	40	1	City.
Owatonna	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	4	0	Do.
Pine County	May 29	7		
Pipestone County	May 15	5		
Pope County	Apr. 1-Apr. 27...	8		
Ramsay County	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	1		
Rice County	Jan. 1-May 15...	21	0	
Sheldon	May 29	4		
St. James	Jan. 1-May 15...	18	0	Village.
St. Paul	Mar. 1-May 29...	26	0	
Steele County	Jan. 1-Apr. 14...	2	0	
Wadena County	May 15	1		
Watsonwan County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	9	0	
Waverly	May 29	4		
Wilkin County	Apr. 6-Apr. 27...	6		
Worthington	May 15	1		
Wright County	Jan. 1-May 29...	12	0	
Total for State		700	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		25		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Greenwood	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	303	9	Epidemic prevails.
Hinds County	Mar. 7.....	23	3	
Total for same period, 1899.....				
Missouri:				
Paris	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-May 20...	89	1	
Total for State		126	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		165	20	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Feb. 7.....	100	2	
Total for same period, 1899.....		2		
Nebraska:				
Dubois	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	2	2	
Guide Rock.....	do.....	7	0	
Liberty.....	do.....	13	0	
Omaha.....	Dec. 1-May 12...	31	0	
Total for State		53	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		373	3	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 9.....	2		
New Jersey:				
Union County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1...	3		
Morris County.....	do.....	12		
Middlesex County.....	do.....	1		
Hudson County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		6		
New Mexico:				
Capitan.....	May. 1.....	2		
Polsom.....	Mar. 21.....	4		
Total for Territory.....		6		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		On ss. John Oades.
Buffalo.....	Apr. 27-May 9...	3		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-June 9...	35	2	On ss. Lahn.
New York Quarantine	May 11-May 26...		1	
Total for State		40	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		31	13	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	28		
Alexander County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Beaufort	Dec. 27.....	1		
Bertie County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	3		
Buncombe County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	15		
Burke County	do.....	1		
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Cartaret County	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-May 30...	32	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31...	33		
Chowan County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	6		
Cowell County.....	do.....	1		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7		
Davidson County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	30	1	
Davie County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	15	1	
Durham County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	3		
Edgecombe County.....	do.....	2		
Gates County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	15		Numerous cases.
Greensboro	Jan. 15.....			
Guilford County	Jan. 15-Mar. 31...	144		
Halifax County	do.....	67		
Harnett County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	5		
Henderson County	do.....	1		
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	11	1	
Iredell County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Johnston County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2		
Mecklenburg County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	24		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Moore County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	68		Smallpox reported present.
Nash County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	14		
Newbern	June 6.			
New Hanover County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	7		
Northampton County	Jan. 15-Jan. 31...	10		A number of cases.
Orange County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	21		
Person County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	17		
Randolph County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	13		
Richmond County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	27		
Robeson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	28		
Rockingham County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	120	6	
Rowan County	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	54		
Rutherford County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...			
Stanley County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	8		
Stokes County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	4		
Surry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	84		
Union County	do	5		
Vance County	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1		
Warren County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	1		
Wilmington	Jan. 25-Mar. 31...	4		
Total for State		840	9	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		174	1	
Ohio:				
Allen County	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	7		
Ashtabula County	do	5		
Auglaize County	do	10		
Brown County	do	4		
Butler County	do	4		
Clark County	do	1		
Columbiana County	do	19	2	
Coshocton County	do	2		
Cuyahoga County:				
Brooklyn Township	May 19.	2		
Cleveland	June 9.	394	6	
Dayton	June 2.	1		
Dover Township	May 19.	1		
Glenville	do	4		
Mayfield Township	do	14		
Newburg	do	7		
Lakewood	do	2		
Darke County	Jan. 1-Apr. 18	7		
Defiance County	do	8		
Delaware County	do	44		
Franklin County:				
Columbus	do	17		
Fulton County	do	2		
Geauga County	do	3		
Greene County	do	20	2	
Hamilton County:				
Cincinnati	do	46	1	
Hyde Park	do	1		
Hancock County	do	1		
Hardin County	do	3		
Henry County	do	96	3	
Huron County	do	9		
Lake County	do	2		
Licking County	do	1		
Lorain County	do	85		
Lucas County:				
Toledo	do	1		
Madison County	do	45		
Mahoning County:				
Youngstown	do	11		
Medina County	do	2		
Morrow County	do	4		
Portsmouth	June 2.	1		
Putnam County	Jan. 1-Apr. 18...	6		
Stark County:				
Beach City	do	1		
Canton	do	10		
Trumbull County	do	18	1	
Union County	do	2		
Washington County	do	1		
Total for State		924	15	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		1,015	21	

Smallpox in the United States—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....	1	0	Smallpox reported.
Blaine County.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	4	0	Smallpox epidemic.
Enid.....	Dec. 27.....	10	0	
Kay County.....	Jan. 10.....	14	0	Smallpox reported. No cases at present.
Logan County.....	Dec. 27.....	12	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....	1	0	Smallpox reported. No cases at present.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	6	0	
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....	1	0	Do.
Shawnee.....	Dec. 27.....	6	0	
Watonga.....	Jan. 10.....	55	13	
Yukon.....	Dec. 27.....	38	0	
Total for Territory.....		55	13	
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.		38	0	
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1	0	
Portland.....	Jan. 23-May 17...	8	0	
Total for State.....		9	0	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 21...	14	2	
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1	0	
Crawford County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	2	1	
Lawrence County.....	do.....	3	1	
McKeesport.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 10...	3	1	
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-May 5...	15	6	
Pittsburg.....	May 6-June 2...	6	6	
Susquehanna County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	15	3	
Westmoreland County.....	do.....	3	4	
Total for State.....		60	17	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		630	17	
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-June 2...	27	10	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		140	10	
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9	5	
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24	5	
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-June 2...	582	5	
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8	2	
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-May 5...	27	5	
Total for State.....		650	5	
Total for State from Oct. 1, 1899, to Mar. 5, 1900.		2,591	413	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		125		
Texas:				
Aline.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	1	Smallpox reported.
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	1	
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	15	19	
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3	2	
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	2	2	
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	15	
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	15	5	
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	8	1	
Bowie County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	5	1	
Brenham.....	do.....	1	1	
Brookshire.....	do.....	1	1	
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	2	
Caldwell.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	10	1	
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	1	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	1	
Chappel Hill.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	1	
Colmesneil.....	do.....	1	1	
Corpus Christi.....	May 4.....	3	3	
Corsicana.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	7	6	Several cases.
Dallas.....	do.....	6		
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...			
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...			

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25		
Fannin County.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 28...	1	1	Several cases.
Floydada.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1		
Fort Stockton.....	.....do.....	4		
Gainesville.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	8		
Galveston.....	Feb. 10.....	2		
Garrett.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	7		
Gilmer County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2		
Grand Saline.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3		
Greenville.....	.....do.....	1		
Grimes County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8...	195	3	
Hill County.....	Jan. 14-May 28...	140	1	
Hillsboro.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	4		
Honey Grove.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	30		
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	12		
Hunt County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1		
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30		
Joaquin.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	3		
Leesburg.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2		
Malakoff.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3		
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	9		
Meridian.....	.....do.....	2		
Milano.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	8		
Mount Pleasant.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	10		
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3		
Palestine.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	26		
Paris.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	6		
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	13		
Port Sullivan.....	.....do.....	3		
Silver Lake.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	4		
St. Jo.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	20		
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30...	7	1	
Sealey.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	2		
Seguin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	1	
Smithville.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	14		
Taylor.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	2		
Temple.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 28...	20	1	
Tyler.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	1		
Village Mills.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1		
Washington County.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...		2	
Whorton County.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...		2	
Weimer.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	1		
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3		
Yoakum.....	Feb. 22-Feb. 28...	7		
Total for State.....		541	13	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		894	141	
Utah:				
Morgan County.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 1-June 2...	69		
Ogden.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30...	21	1	
Total for State.....		86	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 17...	4		
Bath County.....	Mar. 13.....	7		
Caroline County.....	Mar. 31.....	1		
Danville.....	Mar. 21-Mar. 28...	30		
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-May 26...	6		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 26...	96	21	
Richmond.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28...	35	0	
Roanoke.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	44	0	
Southampton.....	Apr. 27.....			Smallpox reported
Total for State.....		224	21	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		2,161	33	
Washington:				
Centralia.....	Feb. 26.....	150		
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1		
Seattle.....	Feb. 15-June 1...	7	0	
Spokane.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 21...	375	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Washington—Continued.</i>				
Tacoma	Feb. 12-May 19...	30	1	
Walla Walla	Feb. 21	2		
Total for State		375	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		8	0	
<i>West Virginia:</i>				
Calhoun County	Jan. 31			Cases reported.
Fayette County	Jan. 26	18		
Gilmer County	Jan. 31			Do.
Harrison County .....	...do	5		
Lewis County	Jan. 31-Mar. 1...	25		
McDowell County	Jan. 31	1		
Mingo County .....	...do			Do.
Monongalia County	Jan. 26	1		
Upshur County	Dec. 1-Mar. 1...	35	1	Do.
Webster County	Feb. 8	10		
Total for State		95	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
<i>Wisconsin:</i>				
Douglas County	Apr. 14-May 22...	8		
Door County	May 22	8		
Eau Claire County	Mar. 26-May 22...	12		
Kewaunee County	May 22	6		
La Crosse County	Mar. 21	6		
Lafayette County	Feb. 3	1		
Lemonweir	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston	Jan. 24	1		
Pierce County	Apr. 14-May 22...	9	1	
St. Croix County .....	...do	97		
Superior	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	4		
Waupaca County	May 22	3	1	
Waushara County	Mar. 26	1		
Total for State		161	3	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		27	3	
<i>Wyoming:</i>				
Cheyenne	Apr. 16-May 19...	8		
Rock Creek	May 26	22		
Sweetwater County	Mar. 13-May 26...	33		
Uintah County	Mar. 3-May 26...	27		
Total for State		90		
Total for State, same period, 1899		6		
Grand total		12,092	642	
Grand total, same period, 1899		8,253	402	

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	June 9	8,338	3	1									
Baltimore, Md.....	do.	434,439	151	20						3	1	1	3
Bay City, Mich.....	June 2	27,839	6									1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	June 9	35,005	14							1	1	1	
Boston, Mass.....	do.	448,477	215	25						3	8	6	1
Bristol, R. I.....	June 2	5,478	5										
Cambridge, Mass.....	June 9	70,028	20	3							1	2	
Camden, N. J.....	do.	58,313	21									1	
Carbondale, Pa.....	June 7	10,832	2										1
Charleston, S. C.....	June 2	a 54,955	b 35	5					1	1			
Chelsea, Mass.....	do.	27,909	11	2									
Chicago, Ill.....	do.	1,099,850	419	60					3	7	6	2	8
Do.....	June 9	1,099,850	398	35					2	6	16	9	7
Chicopee, Mass.....	June 2	14,060	12										
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	do.	11,288	5										
Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 26	261,353	101	1					6	1			1
Do.....	June 2	261,353	105	2					2			2	1
Do.....	June 9	261,353	100	3							1	1	2
Clinton, Mass.....	do.	10,424	1										
Concord, N. H.....	June 2	17,044	11										
Covington, Ky.....	June 9	37,371	14	1									
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.	61,220	13	1									
Detroit, Mich.....	June 2	205,876	94	7					2	1			
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.	9,416	3										1
Elmira, N. Y.....	do.	29,708	12	2					1				
Evansville, Ind.....	June 9	50,756	16	3									
Everett, Mass.....	June 2	11,068	7						1				
Fall River, Mass.....	June 9	74,398	31	7					1				1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	June 2	22,037	13	1					1	1			
Gloucester, Mass.....	June 9	24,651	7										
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.	60,278	19	2									
Green Bay, Wis.....	June 3	9,069	3										
Greenville, S. C.....	June 2	8,607	2										
Hamilton, Ohio.....	do.	19,656	3										
Haverhill, Mass.....	June 9	27,412	1	1									
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.	35,637	14	1									
Honolulu, H. I.....	May 19	44,500	22	4					2				
Do.....	May 26	44,500	20	4					2				
Indianapolis, Ind.....	June 2	105,436	58	4					2				
Jacksonville, Fla.....	do.	17,201	12	2									
Jersey City, N. J.....	June 3	163,003	75	21					1	2	2		
Johnstown, Pa.....	June 9	21,805	17	1								3	
Lawrence, Mass.....	June 2	44,654	20						1	1	2	2	
Lebanon, Pa.....	do.	14,664	4	1									
Do.....	June 9	14,644	4										
Lexington, Ky.....	June 2	21,567	10										
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.	50,395	37	6								1	
Lowell, Mass.....	June 9	77,696	31	3								1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.	19,709	12	1									
McKeesport, Pa.....	June 2	20,741	11							1			1
Manchester, N. H.....	do.	44,126	20	3							1		
Do.....	June 9	44,126	18	2					1				
Massillon, Ohio.....	June 2	10,092	1										
Melrose, Mass.....	do.	8,519	4										
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do.	204,468	68	5					1	2	4	1	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	May 5	164,738	34	5									
Do.....	May 12	164,738	52	6								1	
Do.....	May 19	164,738	40	6					3		2		
Do.....	May 26	164,738	59	9				3	2		1		
Mobile, Ala.....	June 9	31,076	25	5					2				
Newark, N. J.....	June 2	181,830	84	6					1	2	5	1	
New Bedford, Mass.....	June 9	40,733	9										1
Newburyport, Mass.....	June 2	13,947	6						1				
New Orleans, La.....	May 26	242,039	157	18				11	1				
Do.....	June 2	242,039	174	28				16	3		1		
Newton, Mass.....	June 9	24,379	9										
New York, N. Y.....	do.	c 3,654,594	1,148	139					4	7	43	21	10
Norristown, Pa.....	do.	19,791	3										
North Adams, Mass.....	do.	16,074	6										
Omaha, Nebr.....	June 2	140,452	28								2		
Oneonta, N. Y.....	June 9	6,272	1										
Palmer, Mass.....	do.	6,520	4										
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.	1,046,964	409	41					9	3	15	11	5

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 12; colored, 23.

c Estimated.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 11, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	53		1	.83		.23
Portland, Me.....	61		1	.79		.69
Northfield, Vt.....	62			.78		.64
Boston, Mass.....	64	0		.70		.60
New Haven, Conn.....	65	2		.65		.15
Albany, N. Y.....	66		1	.84		.14
New York, N. Y.....	67	1		.70	1.00	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	69	3		1.00		.60
Philadelphia, Pa.....	70	2		.70		.30
New Brunswick, N. J.....	69		1	.85	.05	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	64	0		.71		.41
Baltimore, Md.....	71	1		.94		.84
Washington, D. C.....	71	0		.91	1.93	
Lynchburg, Va.....	72	0		.81		.11
Cape Henry, Va.....	71			.91		.91
Norfolk, Va.....	73		1	.98		.98
Charlotte, N. C.....	74	0		1.05	.15	
Raleigh, N. C.....	73	3		.91		.81
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	73		1	1.00		.80
Hatteras, N. C.....	72	2		.98		.98
Wilmington, N. C.....	75		1	1.27		.17
Columbia, S. C.....	77	1		.91		.01
Charleston, S. C.....	78		1	1.23		.23
Augusta, Ga.....	77	1		1.03	.77	
Savannah, Ga.....	78	0		1.49		.09
Jacksonville, Fla.....	79		1	1.19	3.11	
Jupiter, Fla.....	78	0		1.67		.87
Key West, Fla.....	82	0		.92		.92
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	74	0		.84	1.06	
Tampa, Fla.....	79		1	1.38	1.72	
Pensacola, Fla.....	79	1		1.19		.79
Mobile, Ala.....	79	1		1.31		.61
Montgomery, Ala.....	78	0		1.08	1.12	
Meridian, Miss.....	78	0		1.08	2.42	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	78	2		1.05		.85
New Orleans, La.....	79	1		1.47		.47
Shreveport, La.....	78	4		.91	.59	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	73	7		1.05		.25
Little Rock, Ark.....	75	3		1.08		.28
Palestine, Tex.....	76	4		1.12		1.12
Galveston, Tex.....	80	2		1.24		1.14
San Antonio, Tex.....	79	3		.67		.67
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	79	3		.70		.40
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	76	2		1.12	.48	
Nashville, Tenn.....	75	1		.98	1.72	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	74	4		.99	.71	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	72	4		.92	.58	
Lexington, Ky.....	72	0		.97		.07
Louisville, Ky.....	73	1		1.00		.30
Indianapolis, Ind.....	70	0		1.08	.02	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	71	3		1.03		.83
Columbus, Ohio.....	69	3		.85		.65
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	69	3		.98		.28
Pittsburg, Pa.....	69	3		.77		.57
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	62	2		.77	.13	
Rochester, N. Y.....	64	6		.77		.57
Buffalo, N. Y.....	62	4		.84		.44
Erie, Pa.....	64	4		.98		.88
Cleveland, Ohio.....	65	1		.91		.01
Sandusky, Ohio.....	66	2		.98		.08
Toledo, Ohio.....	67	1		.83	.37	
Detroit, Mich.....	65	3		.89	.91	
Lansing, Mich.....	65	1		.93		.13
Port Huron, Mich.....	61	3		.84		.44
Alpena, Mich.....	57	3		.91		.31
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	58	4		.69		.29
Marquette, Mich.....	56	4		.83		.53
Escanaba, Mich.....	57	3		.96		.86
Green Bay, Wis.....	63	1		.82	.28	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	61	1		.94	.06	

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended June 11, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	60	4	.....	.98	.12	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	63	3	.....	.91	.....	.11
Duluth, Minn.....	54	2	.....	1.10	.....	.30
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	65	1	.....	1.04	.....	.34
La Crosse, Wis.....	66	6	.....	1.02	.38	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	67	3	.....	1.19	.....	.19
Davenport, Iowa.....	68	4	.....	1.10	.....	.90
Des Moines, Iowa.....	68	2	.....	1.33	.....	.83
Keokuk, Iowa.....	70	2	.....	1.05	.....	.95
Hannibal, Mo.....	71	1	.....	1.09	.....	.59
Springfield, Ill.....	70	2	.....	1.12	.....	1.02
Cairo, Ill.....	74	0	.....	1.05	3.05	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	74	2	.....	1.26	.....	.96
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	74	0	.....	1.10	.30	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	70	4	.....	1.04	.36	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	71	3	.....	1.19	.....	.39
Topeka, Kans.....	72	4	.....	1.33	.....	.43
Wichita, Kans.....	71	7	.....	1.28	.....	.98
Concordia, Kans.....	70	4	.....	1.12	.38	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	69	5	.....	1.08	.....	.78
Omaha, Nebr.....	69	5	.....	1.29	.....	.99
Sioux City, Iowa.....	67	3	.....	.84	.....	.54
Yankton, S. Dak.....	66	4	.....	1.02	.....	.92
Valentine, Nebr.....	65	3	.....	.81	.....	.51
Huron, S. Dak.....	64	4	.....	.84	.....	.74
Pierre, S. Dak.....	65	5	.....	.80	.....	.70
Moorhead, Minn.....	63	1	.....	.93	.....	.83
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	62	0	.....	.93	.....	.93
Williston, N. Dak.....	62	2	.....	.82	.....	.72
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	59	3	.....	.67	.....	.67
Helena, Mont.....	56	6	.....	.60	.....	.60
Miles City, Mont.....	65	3	.....	.81	.....	.81
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	62	4	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Spokane, Wash.....	61	1	.....	.44	.....	.44
Walla Walla, Wash.....	64	4	.....	.35	.....	.35
Baker City, Oreg.....	55	7	.....	.41	.....	.41
Winnemucca, Nev.....	59	7	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pocatello, Idaho.....	60	6	.....	.28	.....	.28
Boise, Idaho.....	62	4	.....	.21	.....	.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	63	5	.....	.22	.....	.22
Lander, Wyo.....	60	0	.....	.29	.....	.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	58	2	.....	.40	.....	.40
North Platte, Nebr.....	65	5	.....	.79	.....	.59
Denver, Colo.....	63	3	.....	.32	.....	.02
Pueblo, Colo.....	65	5	.....	.28	.....	.28
Dodge City, Kans.....	70	4	.....	.77	.03	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	75	3	.....	.87	.....	.77
Amarillo, Tex.....	72	0	.....	.74	.....	.54
Abilene, Tex.....	76	6	.....	.81	.....	.81
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	62	4	.....	.21	.09	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	77	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	81	3	.....	.00	.....	.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	83	0	.....	.00	.....	.00
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	59	1	.....	.28	.....	.08
Tacoma, Wash.....	58	0	.....	.42	.28	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	55	3	.....	.63	.07	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	61	3	.....	.49	.....	.49
Roseburg, Oreg.....	59	5	.....	.35	.....	.35
Eureka, Cal.....	55	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	71	11	.....	.14	.....	.14
Carson City, Nev.....	59	7	.....	.14	.....	.04
Sacramento, Cal.....	67	5	.....	.07	.....	.07
San Francisco, Cal.....	58	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Fresno, Cal.....	72	8	.....	.06	.....	.06
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	62	0	.....	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	65	3	.....	.06	.....	.06
San Diego, Cal.....	64	2	.....	.02	.....	.02

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

Republic declared free from plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1900.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a telegram from the United States minister to the Argentine Republic stating that the territory of the republic is officially declared free from bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague at Sydney, New South Wales.

Weekly bulletin for week ended Saturday, April 28, 1900, at midnight: Remaining under treatment April 21, 70; admitted during the week, 24; discharged recovered during week, 14; died during week, 7; remaining under treatment April 28, 76; total cases to April 28, 156; total deaths to April 28, 53; discharged recovered to April 28, 27; total contacts, isolated to April 28, 924; total contacts remaining to April 28, 260; total cases among contacts, 5.

For the week ended Saturday, May 5, 1900, at midnight: Remaining under treatment, April 28, 1900, 75; admitted to hospital during week, 38; died during week, 10; remaining under treatment May 5, 1900, 99; total cases to May 5, 1900, 193; total deaths to May 5, 1900, 63; discharged recovered, —; total contacts isolated, 1,130; total contacts remaining, 235; total cases among contacts, 7.

C. A. SIMMS, *Secretary.*

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, May 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith transcript of bills of health issued at the port of Antwerp during the week ended May 26, 1900: Six vessels cleared from this port during that time, all of which carried cargo. Steamship *Friesland* sailed for New York on the 26th instant, carrying 130 cabin and 939 steerage passengers. From the examination held previous to embarkation, 7 of the latter class were refused passage. With the exception of a few cases of smallpox, the health at this port continues good.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

*Plague in Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *June 9, 1900.*

Since May 6 there have been 106 cases and 31 deaths. Daily average, 6 cases.

HABELBURG.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Though not specifically stated as such, this is understood to mean plague, and on receipt of the above cablegram the following telegram was sent to Dr. A. H. Doty, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. Edmond Souchon, president board of health, New Orleans, La.; health commissioner, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. W. F. Blount, health officer, Austin, Tex., and a copy mailed next day to all Atlantic and Gulf stations:

"Have received following from Havelburg, Rio, dated to-day: 'Since May 6 there have been 106 cases, 31 deaths. Daily average, 6 cases.' This refers to plague, inasmuch as his last 2 telegrams were on this subject.

"WYMAN."

NOTE.—A telegram from Rio, June 14, states that plague was meant.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize—Fruit port.*BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no death occurred in this place during the last week, and, so far as I can learn, the conditions in the outlying districts are most satisfactory. No further official reports of the glandular trouble on the Mexican border, to which I referred in one of my recent reports. At some points, where the disease prevailed, there is no physician, and it is quite possible for the disease to reappear and exist for weeks and no information reach us here.

On May 30, I inspected the schooner *Margaret I. Smith*, Mariel, crew, 7; fruit, Mobile; no passengers; and this day I have inspected the steamship *Breakwater*, Rivara, 18 (14 in transit, 4 from Belize) passengers; crew, 55; New Orleans; 21 pieces of baggage; cargo—fruit, coffee, and mail.

Respectfully,

N. K. VANCE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *May 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Thursday, May 31, 1900. The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week: May 27, steamship *Simon Dumois*, Nieuwejaar; crew, 15; no passengers; Mobile. May 30, steamship *Yumuri*, Boe; crew,

16; passengers, 1; 1 piece of baggage; Mobile. May 31, steamship *Douglas*, Warneke; crew, 23; passengers, 3; 7 pieces of baggage; Mobile.

The health of this port and adjacent country continues very good. I have not learned of any deaths here during the week.

Another coasting vessel, an American schooner, with auxilliary engines, has entered the coast trade between this place and Colon. This vessel will bear watching as it makes the trip in a much shorter time than the ordinary sailing craft.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, May 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended May 26. The following vessels have cleared from this port direct for the United States:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Number of crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
May 22	Steamship Beverley	Israel.....	35	New Orleans, La.....	0	0
May 23	Steamship Olympia.....	Seiders.....	38	.....do	0	0
May 24	Steamship Ethelwold ...	Henshaw.....	23	.....do	0	0
May 26	Steamship Tesk.....	Hurry	18	.....do	0	0

The sanitary conditions of this port and surrounding country are good. Only 1 death during the week—a child 9 years of age, on May 24, from cerebral congestion.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Oasilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur—Yellow fever at Santa Clara Barracks.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, June 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 2, 1900, 13 deaths have occurred in this city—3 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. Three deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases in this city. Death rate for the week is 16.94.

During the past week there have been 5 additional cases of yellow fever at Santa Clara, Cuba, with 1 death, 2 suspected cases now being under observation.

The troops at the barracks have been sent out on a practice march, and during their absence the barracks and quarters of the married soldiers will be thoroughly disinfected.

It is thought the first cases of fever at the barracks received their

infection from the quarters occupied by the married soldiers, they having been used as a hospital for yellow fever patients during the Spanish régime and later were occupied by reconcentrados.

Preparations are now being made to clean the city, which, it is claimed, is in a very bad sanitary condition, and to thoroughly disinfect all buildings and residences in which any sickness has occurred.

Eleven vessels entered this port and 6 received bills of health during the past week.

During the month of May, 70 deaths have occurred in this city, 13 of the number dying in the civil hospital.

Thirty-four vessels, 963 members of crews, and 171 passengers have been inspected, and 32 vessels have received bills of health during the month.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, no contagious diseases, health of port good. Nine vessels entered this port during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 2 deaths in the city of Trinidad, no contagious diseases, health of port good. Four vessels entered this port during the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

Report from Havana—Yellow fever at Santa Clara Barracks and Quemados.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of this port for the week ended June 2, 1900, together with the mortuary report for the week ended May 30, 1900: The general health of the city continues good. No cases of yellow fever were reported for the week ended May 30, but 2 have been reported since—1 June 1 and 1 June 2. The first of these is again at the *Diario de la Marina* building. The second is on the Prado. It is worthy of note that of the last 6 cases 5 of them have been on or adjacent to the Prado, only 1, however, being an American. There has been no fever in the shipping and none in the neighborhood of the wharves.

The work of the *Protector* has been very heavy for the last week, for some days as much as she could do. The baggage work, however, has not been so great.

The little outbreaks in Santa Clara and Quemados, whence no yellow fever has been reported since the American occupation, are noticeable from their being in Americans who were married and living among Cuban people. Some of them had married Cubans. In both, the result points clearly to infection in Cuban houses, whence no yellow fever had been reported among the inmates for sixteen or eighteen months at least. That the same condition of infection in Cuban quarters in other places may exist where no fever is reported is brought to our attention by the occurrences in Quemados and Santa Clara. We are disinfecting all baggage from these places and from the section of this city around the Prado and where any yellow fever has occurred.

Fortunately, not many are leaving the island now for the United States.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

Report for the week ended June 2, 1900.

Passengers inspected	387	Pieces of express, exclusive of mails..	126
Passengers vaccinated.....	47	Vessels inspected and entered.....	18
Vessels disinfected.....	9	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	21
Viveros disinfected.....	12	Number of immigrants inspected.....	580
Pieces of baggage disinfected	185		

Mortuary report for the week ended May 30, 1900.

Bronchitis	5	Malaria	3
Enteritis.....	13	Pneumonia	3
Yellow fever	1	Tuberculosis.....	12
Typhoid fever.....	1	Tetanus	7
Pernicious malarial fever.....	5	Deaths from all causes.....	98
Meningitis	7		

*Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.**MATANZAS, CUBA, June 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended May 26, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twenty one deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 24.19 per thousand according to the Cuban census lately published in the newspapers of this city, in which the population for the city of Matanzas is given as 45,282 inhabitants. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; heart diseases, 2; enteritis, 2; meningitis, 2; malaria, 2; tetanus, 2; typhoid fever, 1; la grippe, 1; other causes, 5. The following cases of infectious or contagious character were reported: Infectious fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1. Seven vessels arrived at this port during the week; 5 of these were foreign vessels and 2 coasting vessels, of which 4 were passed without inspection and 3 inspected and passed. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The American schooner *William Neely*, bound for Brunswick, Ga., and the British steamship *Cayo Soto*, bound for New Orleans, were disinfected. The weather during the week has been variable with some light rains. Twenty health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Thirty-one pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, and 76 bundles of clothes and bedding were disinfected, of which 21 bundles belong to the American schooner *William Neely*, and 55 to the British steamship *Cayo Soto*.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that during the week ended May 19, 1900, 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 7; enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; meningitis, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 4. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven vessels arrived during the week; 6 of these were foreign vessels and 5 coasting vessels. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. The report did not reach this office in time to be reported in the last report.

During the week ended May 26, 1900, 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Meningitis, 3; enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 2; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven vessels arrived during the week; 4 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that 9 deaths occurred in the district of Sagua la Grande during the week, showing a mortality of 21.12 per thousand, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. One foreign vessel was inspected and passed on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 8 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that no death occurred in Caibarien during the week, and that the public health of the port and district is better than for the past twenty-two years, according to his experience. Five vessels arrived during the week; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 2 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,
 G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, and Gibara.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 26, 1900: Six vessels arrived at this port, and 7 bills of health were issued. There have been 3 deaths; no quarantinable disease. The sanitary condition of the town is being improved.

Puerto Padre.—Reports show arrival of 4 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, 2 deaths, and sanitary condition good.

Gibara.—Reports show arrival of 5 vessels, 5 bills of health issued, 4 deaths, no other cases of yellow fever, than the 1 reported at Holguin, no report of quarantinable disease at any other point in the district.

Respectfully,
 OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended May 26, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 23 deaths, an increase of 6 over the preceding week, the principal causes being tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 5; intestinal diseases, 2; pneumonia, 1; heart disease, 2; other causes, 9; total, 23. Population, 43,000; mortality, 27.81.

Vessels disinfected: May 24, the provisional flag steamship *Mortera* was disinfected prior to sailing for Porto Rican ports. The steamship *Reina de los Angeles* arrived May 21 with 3 passengers four days from Havana. They were detained on board the ship to complete the five-day period from Havana.

Forty-two certificates of health were issued to passengers leaving this port for the United States and Porto Rico.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports that there were 11 deaths for this period, from the following causes: Enteritis, 3;

cancer, 1; tuberculosis, 1; bronchitis, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; malarial fever, 1; other causes, 3; total, 11.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 7 deaths at this port for the period, the following being the causes: Bronchitis, 1; malarial fever, 3; rickets, 1; intestinal disease, 1; tetanus, 1; total, 7.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death due to malarial hematuria. No contagious diseases have been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended May 26, 1900.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed—		Inspected and passed—					
		Formalin.	Steam.						
		Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
May 24	Steamship Mortera.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 25	Steamship Niagara.....	1	.....	2	2	13	9	27	16
Do...	United States Army transport McPherson.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	1	11	5
May 26	Steamship Catalina (immigrants' baggage).....	.....	.....	9	1	4	7	22	12

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Port Said.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of an inclosure contained in dispatch No. 170, of May 22, 1900, from the United States minister to Denmark, relating to a decree of the Danish Government establishing a quarantine against Port Said.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Decree by Danish minister of justice ordering quarantine against Port Said.

Owing to the appearance at Port Said of cases resembling the plague, the ministry of justice, pursuant to paragraph 2, section 2, of the law of 1880 relative to contagious diseases, hereby orders a quarantine in accordance with the provisions of said law against ships arriving from Port Said, or that have communicated with said port, or that on their voyage have come in contact with ships arriving from there.

Ships to which paragraph 25 or 26 of the above-named law does not apply shall proceed to or be ordered to the establishment at Kånsö, Sweden, for quarantine.

In accordance with paragraph 32 of said law, the importation into Denmark from Port Said of the following articles is prohibited: Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offal, hoofs, wool, and raw silk; also, used linen, used wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles constitute personal baggage, in which case they must be disinfected under public supervision.

This decree takes immediate effect.
Ministry of Justice, May 12, 1900.

Goos.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in Ontario.

TORONTO, CANADA, June 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, October 6, 1886, respecting interstate notification of contagious diseases, I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox as reported in Ontario at the present time:

Municipality.	County.	Date of outbreak.	Source.	Cases.				Remarks.			
				Total.	Still sick.	Died.	Recovered.	Houses infected.	Houses at present infected.	Isolated in hospital.	Isolated in private houses.
Collingwood...	Simcoe.....	May 12....	Michigan....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Carleton Place	Lanark.....	Apr. 25....	C. P. R. train from west.	6	4	2	0	4	0	4	0
Port Arthur....	Thunder Bay.	May 1....	.....do.....	10	7	2	1	4	0	7	0
Fort William...	.....do.....	May 8....	Port Arthur..	3	2	1	0	3	0	2	0
Saw Bill mining district.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sault Ste. Marie.	Algoma.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	0
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	24	17	6	1	14	3	16	1

The cases at Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, and the Saw Bill Camp arose from an undiagnosed case at Port Arthur.

Respectfully,

PETER H. BRYCE,

Secretary.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, during the week ended May 26, 1900:

The health of Liverpool remains good, for the week ended May 24; 2 cases of typhus fever and 1 death, and 1 case of smallpox with no deaths are reported. Hereafter I shall report weekly only the new cases and deaths from quarantinable diseases. Heretofore, cases under treatment have been reported from week to week; in consequence, many cases have been counted two or three times, appearing each time as new cases in the weekly reports.

Fifteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week; of these 2 were cleared without inspection. Twenty-one hundred and forty-four emigrants were inspected and passed. Forty-six packages, the effects of 40 Russian emigrants were disinfected and labeled. The situation in regard to freight from suspected localities remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Southampton.*SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, *May 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended May 26, 1900:

May 20, issued supplemental bill of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Barbarossa*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. Two second cabin and 39 first-cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

May 23, issued supplemental bill of health to the North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. Six steerage, 7 second-cabin, and 126 first-cabin passengers were inspected and passed, and 8 large and 4 small pieces of luggage.

May 25, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Kaiser Friedrich*. Three second-cabin and 54 first-cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

May 26, cleared the American Line steamship *St. Paul*, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 361 steerage, 112 second-cabin, and 140 first-cabin passengers, and 165 large and 377 small pieces of luggage. One passenger was rejected and 1 was held for further observation. Fourteen large pieces of luggage were disinfected.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *May 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual report, and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended May 26, 1900:

May 21, steamship *Margaret Jones*, Marseilles to Sandy Hook; crew, 22; water ballast; was inspected. May 23, steamship *Bolivia*, Marseilles to New York via Naples; general cargo; crew, 50; was inspected. Steamship *Glenvech*, Marseilles to some port in the United States via Bermuda for orders; water ballast; crew, 26; was inspected. Steamship *Silverton*, Marseilles to Philadelphia; water ballast; crew, 22; was inspected. May 25, steamship *Sardinian Prince*, Genoa to New Orleans via Havana; general cargo; crew, 23; was inspected.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Marseilles.*MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *May 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended May 19, 1900: May 19, steamship *Bedouin*, crew, 50; water ballast; from Marseilles to New York; was inspected; steamship *Neustria*; crew, 44; general cargo; Marseilles to New York via Italian ports; was inspected. The delay in the transmission of this report is due to not having received the sanitary report for the month of April, which was promised me this week, and

is inclosed with this. There is nothing new to report. During the past week I superintended the disinfection of 100 bales of rags. The arrangements were entirely satisfactory, having been installed under the direction of Surgeon Irwin when on duty at this port in 1893.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *May 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 4 steamers sailed from this port for America, carrying altogether 3,190 emigrants. There were 14 detentions, as follows: Fever, 1; conjunctivitis, follicularis, 6; lupus, 1; fever (unknown cause), 2; scrofulosis, 1; idiocy, 1; illegitimate pregnancy, 1, and crippled left hand (severe), 1.

Bremen and vicinity continues free from quarantinable diseases. The last weekly health report of the city shows 2 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of measles, and 6 of typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *May 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit my report for the week ended May 29: The sanitary condition of this port remains unchanged, good health still prevailing. One death is reported, adult female, from chronic dysentery. Inspected steamship *Breakwater*, which entered and cleared from here to-day for New Orleans via Puerto Cortez; number of passengers, 12; number of crew, 35; cargo, general merchandise, all in good sanitary condition. Two passengers shipped from here; baggage (3 large and 2 small pieces) disinfected. Certificates inclosed.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAII.

Plague extinct—Bacteriological examination of soil shows no plague bacilli.

HONOLULU, H. I., *May 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there has been no plague in Hawaii since March 31, 1900, now a period of fifty-three days, and matters in the islands have resumed their usual course. The bacteriological report on soils examined from the infected districts in Honolulu showed that no plague bacilli were found, and it is now the intention of the Hawaiian board of health to throw the burned district of Chinatown open to settlement as soon as the sewerage system now under construction can be extended to that part of the city. The new quarantine

wharf, built during the existence of the plague on the eastern side of Honolulu harbor to facilitate the handling of freight from clean ports to Hawaiian ports, will be used to land and disinfect all freight from the Orient, Australasia, and infected ports before it is distributed here. The health of Honolulu is very fair at the present time. The case of smallpox taken from U. S. S. *Solace* to the quarantine on Manliola Island is doing well, and, I think, will recover.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox on U. S. S. Solace at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch from the vice consul-general of the United States at Honolulu, reporting the arrival and departure of the U. S. S. *Solace*, and that 1 case of smallpox was taken off the vessel.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HONOLULU, H. I., May 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival in this port on the 9th instant of the U. S. S. *Solace*, commanded by Commander Winslow.

Upon the arrival of the *Solace*, Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health and quarantine officer, boarded her, and on account of a case of sickness on board required that she be anchored in the stream until the following day to await developments of the case of sickness, which was suspicious of smallpox. The sick man was isolated on board the ship. The following morning the *Solace* was allowed to come alongside the dock, and the officers came on shore.

On the 14th instant, Surgeon Carmichael, U. S. M. H. S., was asked to visit the patient. He went with Dr. Wood, and as soon as he saw the patient he pronounced it smallpox and suggested that he be sent to the quarantine station. Dr. Carmichael advised Captain Winslow to remain here for a few days in order to ascertain whether there would be other cases, but the captain decided to proceed on his voyage to Manila via Guam.

The *Solace* sailed about 2 p. m. on the 14th instant.

Respectfully,

W. P. BOYD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HONDURAS.

Report from La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, for the week ended May 26, 2 steamers left this port for the United States, with 3 passengers. Five pieces of baggage were disinfected. The sanitary conditions of this

port and surrounding country continue as good as can be expected at this season of the year.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *May 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for week ended May 31, 1900: I inclose list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary conditions of this port and adjacent country are very satisfactory. Only 1 death is reported for the week, an American, who was supposed to have committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure]

List of vessels inspected and cleared during the week ended Thursday, May 31, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.	No. pieces of baggage.
May 25	Am. ss. Jas. Oteri, Jr.	Marillo ...	22	New Orleans.....	1	2
May 27	Nor. ss. Espana.....	Danielsen	14	Mobile.....	0	0
May 28	Am. ss. S. Oteri.....	De Luca...	30	.....do	1	3
May 30	Am. ss. Breakwater.....	L. Rivara..	35	New Orleans.....	4	13

IRELAND.

Reports from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *May 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly abstract of bills of health and sanitary report, and to report on the transactions at this port for the week ended May 26, as follows: May 20, Cunard Line steamship *Lucania*, for New York, 15 saloon, 31 second-cabin, 271 steerage passengers, 2 crew, and 450 pieces baggage. May 23, Cunard Line steamship *Saxonia*, for Boston, 7 second-cabin, 469 steerage passengers, and 782 pieces baggage. May 24, steamship *Majestic*, of White Star Line, to New York, 8 saloon, 38 second-cabin, 630 steerage passengers, and 1,000 pieces baggage. American Line steamship *Belgenland*, to Philadelphia, 9 second-cabin, 92 steerage passengers, and 174 pieces baggage. May 26, White Star Line steamship *Oymric*, to New York, 671 steerage passengers, 2 crew, and 900 pieces of baggage.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *June 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the month just passed, 25 sailing ships called here for orders.

The following ports of departure are noted: New Orleans, Baltimore,

San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Philadelphia, Junin, Rangoon, Tocopilla, Kaipara, Geelong, Demerara, Melbourne, and Buenos Ayres.

The Norwegian ship *Prince Arthur* was from the last-mentioned port. After receiving orders and landing a sailor suffering from dropsy, she proceeded to Hull to discharge her cargo of wheat.

The ship anchored some distance from shore, and it is to be hoped that none of the rats aboard got to land. I have not seen the sick sailor, but his physician informs me that he is improving rapidly.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Smyrna declared infected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I am in receipt of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital stating that his Government has declared the port of Smyrna infected with plague, and subjected to the quarantine in force against Egyptian ports.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended May 26, 1900: May 21, the Italian steamship *Vincenzo*, Florio, Genoa to New York; 49 steerage passengers and 40 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. May 24, the German steamship *Aller*, for New York; 25 cabin and 78 steerage passengers and 95 pieces of baggage were passed. On the same day, the Spanish steamship *Leon XIII*, for New York via Barcelona; 5 cabin and 3 steerage passengers were passed. May 26, the British steamship *Trojan Prince*, for New York via Naples 4; cabin and 42 steerage passengers and 36 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MALTA.

VALETTA, May 12, 1900.

SIR: In continuance of my reports on quarantine regulations, dated May 3 and May 8, I have to inform the Department that a Malta Government notice issued to-day adds the following to that already sent the Department: "To head 2, the following section—: (c) Vessels arriving from Egypt. In head 3, the words "Vessels and" have been omitted and the words "and Smyrna will be required to undergo a period of 12 days' quarantine" have been added. In head 5, the words "or Smyrna" have been added after the word "Egypt," in section (c).

By another notice issued to-day, swine arriving from all the western ports of European Turkey and Greece will be subjected to eight days' observation at the lazaretto.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. GROUT,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAURITIUS.

Plague conditions at Port Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, a copy of a dispatch from the vice-consul of the United States at Port Louis, Mauritius, transmitting reports concerning the bubonic plague in that island.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, April 21, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Mr. Consul Campbell's dispatch dated February 14, 1899, reporting the march of bubonic plague in this island, I have the honor to advise that by the official report of the Government it is stated that for the week ended 19th instant there was only 1 fresh case within the whole island and no deaths, and I sincerely trust to be soon in a position to report that the disease has disappeared, and that clean bills of health are issued. * * *

Respectfully,

A. POVAH AMBROSE,
Vice and Acting Consul of the United States.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 2, 1900:

Cases of yellow fever, 15; deaths, 11. Cases of smallpox, 4; deaths, 8. The mortality in the city from all causes was 42.

During the week 6 vessels have been inspected and issued bills of health. One hundred and sixteen passengers have been examined and given health certificates.

I issued 1 health certificate for a bunch of cattle, but at the same time certified to the fact that I did not know anything about the diseases of cattle. The health condition of the shipping continues good, no case of fever having appeared in the harbor this season. The fever is bad on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; deaths have been reported in nearly every settlement. No cases have been reported in Cordoba or Orizaba so far this season.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORT FROM MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—
YELLOW FEVER ROUTES.

Report upon the sanitary condition of Central American and Colombian towns, with special reference to their geographical position, and the possible routes by which yellow fever is conveyed from one to another, and the dangerous lines of communication with the United States.

SIR: The history of yellow fever in Mexico antedates the arrival of Cortez many years, and there has been no apparent improvement in the fever situation since the first settlement by the Spanish. Vera Cruz was located opposite the island of San Juan de Ulua, after two other settlements had been abandoned on account of the fever.

There is no doubt that Vera Cruz has been infected since its foundation, but the official records only date from 1866. Since that time 7,266 deaths have been recorded from the disease. The appended mortality table will show the annual mortality for the past thirty-four years. Vera Cruz is situated in about 19° 20' north latitude, and is built on a low sandy beach just a few feet above sea level.

The town is so level that the heavy rains would flood the lower stories of the houses were it not for the porous condition of the soil. The general sanitary condition of the town is bad. There is no drainage, no sewerage, and an inadequate water supply. The cesspools are not emptied until they run over or are complained of by the neighbors. The houses are built of brick, adobe, and coral rock, mostly coral rock. The porous condition of the walls of the buildings renders it impossible for thorough disinfection and fumigation to be effective, and at the same time affords an excellent refuge for microbes.

It would seem that the 30,000 inhabitants would have become immune to the fever before now, considering the mortality and the tens of thousands of cases that have occurred in the city; but the death rate among the working classes keeps up the wages to the alluring point and induces the nonimmunes from abroad and the high altitudes of the interior, and so keeps a constant supply of fuel for the flames.

The prison of Ulua is another constant source of infection, as the place is infected and nonimmune prisoners are being constantly brought from the interior. The same can be said of the barracks and the soldiers. From a maritime standpoint the harbor is perfect, having a narrow entrance to the southeast and the entrance being protected by coral reefs further to sea. The harbor is completely surrounded by a sea wall that renders it like a mill pond in all sorts of weather. The mouth is wide enough, and the rise and fall of tide sufficient to keep the water of the harbor fresh and clean. There are two drains which empty into the harbor, but their output is not detrimental to the health conditions of the shipping. During the dry season the discharge is small, and during the wet season the sewerage is so well diluted that it is rendered inoffensive.

From a quarantine standpoint the harbor of Vera Cruz is dangerous to all United States territory susceptible to yellow fever infection. There is constant intercourse between the shipping and the shore, and as the infection ashore is constant, the chances of infection of the shipping are always present. Luckily for the health interests of the Gulf States, their quarantine regulations have deflected all freight and passenger traffic to the northern ports. A few lumber schooners ply between Vera Cruz and Pascagoula, Miss., and New Orleans has about

4 steamers a month from Mexican ports. Occasionally a vessel will go to Mobile via the Ship Island Quarantine, or Tampa via Tortugas.

The bulk of the passenger traffic goes to or through Havana, there being 3 regular passenger lines of steamers on that route. The danger of infection of Havana from this source is a problem that can be solved only by an absolute quarantine, or the hearty cooperation of the Mexican health authorities. The direct steamers make the trip in about three days, and the steamers that touch at the intermediate Mexican ports about four days. The disinfection of baggage and the immunity of passengers are safeguards, but the inefficiency of disinfection and the doubtful veracity of the passengers add to the danger.

The railroads are a source of dangerous communication that requires constant vigilance. The Texas border is crossed by 3 roads, each one advertising theirs as the quickest route to the United States. The time distance from Vera Cruz to New Orleans is about four days by rail. The Marine-Hospital inspectors on the border can furnish all information about the amount of travel over the railroads, and the possible chances of infection from that source. There is no doubt that Texas was saved last summer from the fever by the inspectors on the border.

In the accompanying map I have endeavored to show the possible routes by which yellow fever might be conveyed into United States territory, not only from Mexico but from all Central America.

On December 14, 1899, I left Vera Cruz on the inspection tour of Central and South American ports as per instructions in your Department letter of November 28. I reached Coatzacoalcos the following day, and after a few days I went to Tehuantepec and then to Salina Cruz.

Coatzacoalcos, the Gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, has about 1,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Tehuantepec River, about a half mile from its mouth. It is built on sand dunes overlooking the river and Gulf. It is composed of frame or wooden houses and is scattered over considerable ground. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, but are without pavement or sidewalks. There is no sewerage nor waterworks, and no garbage department. Water is obtained from shallow wells or cisterns. The wells seem to have been dug with due regard to the proximity of the closets. The scavengers are the buzzards, dogs, and hogs, and I must admit that they do the work thoroughly.

The river is wide and deep, with a daily tide and strong current. It affords excellent shelter for light draft vessels and the port is considered a very healthy port. There is no history of contagious diseases in the town except of a few cases of yellow fever during the past summer. There have been many deaths from fevers, but they were called paludic, pernicioso, and calentura. The physicians of the place are divided as to the correct name of the fever, but I think it safe to say that there were some deaths from yellow fever.

Coatzacoalcos has two or three vessels a week from Vera Cruz, and is also connected by a land route. The land route requires two or three days, but it is only about twelve hours by sea, distance being 120 miles. The Tehuantepec Railroad connects Coatzacoalcos with Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast. Along the line of the road there are many small villages, Tehuantepec being the largest.

Tehuantepec has 12,000 inhabitants and is one of the oldest towns in Mexico. It certainly is dilapidated looking, and its antiquity is undoubted, but considering that it has survived wars, floods, and earthquakes innumerable, and has lived through epidemics of cholera, smallpox, beriberi, and yellow fever, it is really wonderful that it is still in existence.

It is situated on the river bearing same name about 12 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and is built of adobe and cane houses with tiled and thatched roofs. It is clustered on the hillside, and is naturally well drained. It was built without regard to street formation and before sewers and water works were known. The water supply is obtained from a few wells, but the majority of the inhabitants bring their water from the river in jars and barrels. The majority of the population are women, and with the exception of a few foreigners and some Mexicans, the population is composed of Tehuantepec Indians.

In December, 1882, an epidemic of Asiatic cholera occurred, and by March of the following year 297 deaths were recorded. An epidemic of yellow fever followed the cholera, and when it finished, the town was about depopulated. From an old resident who lived through both epidemics I learned that the mortality statistics were not kept at the time, and that the mortality in Tehuantepec and vicinity must have been in the thousands, judging from the information that he received at the time.

With the exception of some epidemics of smallpox and measles, there have been no contagious diseases reported until during the past summer. In June the fever made its appearance, and on Christmas day I saw the thirtieth reported victim of the disease. The number of cases and deaths that occurred on the isthmus during the past year will never be known. There are few physicians in the territory.

Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the railroad, is a small village composed of about 50 houses built on the sand beach between a lagoon and the sea. It has about 200 inhabitants, and is of no commercial importance. There has been yellow fever in the place, but there are no records kept in the town that would be of use. Four steamers a month constitute the shipping of the port—2 steamers north and 2 south.

From a quarantine standpoint the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is of no importance at present, but the firm of S. Pearson & Son has contracted with the Mexican Government to reconstruct the railroad and to build a deep-water harbor at each terminus. This work will require the importation of many nonimmune workmen, and, at the same time, will increase the shipping at Coatzacoalcas. As the fever was epidemic on the isthmus during the past summer, and no effort was made in the way of disinfecting the infected localities, it is reasonable to suppose that it will make its appearance whenever there is an influx of new material. An English physician, who was brought out by the contractors, died of the fever a few days after arriving at his post.

When this road is finished, and the ports opened for deep draft vessels, and a bid is made for the interoceanic freight and passenger traffic, then the isthmus will become a most dangerous point.

At Salina Cruz I took a Pacific Mail steamer for San José, Guatemala. On the steamship *Costa Rica* I found that the ship's surgeon could tell much about the prevalence of yellow fever on the Pacific coast of Central America. He admitted, however, that he had never seen a case of the fever that he knew of, and did not think that he would know a case if he saw it, but was positive that he would not report a case if he discovered one aboard. This steamer stopped a day at Tonalá, and San Benito in Mexico, and Ocos and Champerico in Guatemala, before reaching San José.

All of these ports are open roadsteads, built on a sandy beach, with lagoons in the rear. They are built without any street formation, and are without any municipal improvements. Ocos and Champerico have railroads and piers extending out over the surf. The roads extend to the high altitudes of the interior and are used principally to bring out

coffee. The health conditions of both are about the same; epidemics of paludic fever and some deaths from pernicioso. Tonalá has had yellow fever during the past summer, and there were a few cases in December.

As far as the health interests of the United States are concerned, these ports are of no importance. The time distance to the nearest American port is eight or ten days. There is little communication, except by San Francisco or via Panama, and those routes require eighteen or twenty days.

San José, Guatemala, is the Pacific port of entry for the capital of the republic. It is a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, composed of frame houses in different stages of decay. It is built on a sand beach, with the Pacific in front and a lagoon behind. There is an artesian well which supplies the majority of the inhabitants with water. There is no garbage department, no sewerage, and only sand beds for streets. In 1895 there was yellow fever in San José and many of the interior towns, but the fact is denied by the authorities. During nine months of the year there is a prevalent fever that is called pernicioso. Many of the cases die of black vomit, and present many of the symptoms of yellow fever. I would not consider yellow fever endemic in this port, but it certainly becomes epidemic. If there are any sanitary or quarantine laws they are rigidly ignored. The Government does not maintain a quarantine physician at the port, and if they had one he would be handicapped for want of a station and disinfection apparatus.

The Central Railroad connects San José with Guatemala City. The length of the road is about 75 miles, and it requires about eight hours to make the trip.

Guatemala City, the capital of the Republic, is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, and is situated upon a plateau about 6,000 feet above sea level. It is Spanish in architecture, and is just like all Central American cities that are situated away from the coast. In fact a description of one will fit them all except in size and population. There is no information obtainable in regard to the public health. In the republic I was unable to obtain any official information in regard to the prevalence of yellow fever or smallpox.

Some years ago the construction of the Guatemala Northern Railroad was commenced, and it has been built out as far as El Rancho. It will (when finished) connect Guatemala City with Puerto Barrios, the Atlantic port. The unconstructed gap in the road is about 75 miles, and is a mountainous trail that requires about two days to cross. The trip could be made from San José via Guatemala City by rail, then mule-back to El Rancho, and rail to Puerto Barrios, then steamer to New Orleans in seven days. This is one of the routes by which infection can be carried into the United States, and when the Guatemala Northern road is completed the danger will be increased. Puerto Barrios is also the outlet for that part of San Salvador next to the Guatemala border. Zacapa is the station where the trail joins the railroad. I know that yellow fever is endemic in San Salvador, but it is impossible to ascertain the health conditions existing along the border of the two countries. Santa Ana, in Salvador, is about three days from Zacapa. There are no quarantine restrictions or laws in Guatemala. Last season, when the fever was so prevalent in Salvador, there were no precautions taken to keep out the disease. From Puerto Barrios there is a steamer a week to New Orleans and every two weeks one to Mobile.

SALVADOR.

From San José it is about eight hours by steamer to Acajutla in Salvador. Acajutla is the principal port of Salvador, and is connected with the interior by a railroad. It is a dirty little village situated on a bluff headland overlooking the Pacific. There is nothing to it except the railroad station, custom-house, barracks, and a conglomeration of the dirtiest shacks imaginable. It has a population of about a thousand, including soldiers and all. There are no quarantine regulations, in fact, there is not a physician in the town. Nobody seems to have lived in the place for any length of time, yet everything looks antique. This is another place where the perniciousa is prevalent, and every season there are some victims to the disease. After leaving Acajutla I visited Sonsonata, Santa Ana, La Ceiba, Santa Tecla, San Salvador City, and La Libertad.

I found that a case of yellow fever was landed in La Libertad in the summer of 1895, and that the disease became epidemic throughout the entire republic. The first case was brought from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on a German steamer. The mortality in the republic in 1895 ran up into thousands. There are no means of ascertaining the death date on account of the infection having extended to the small villages and outlying farms. The following year the disease was nearly as bad, but since 1896 there have been no epidemics. The disease is endemic, and the only victims now are the foreigners and the natives from the high altitudes. There is no isolation of the cases, no quarantine, and no disinfection. Luckily this focus of infection is not in close relation with the infectable territory of the States. The Puerto Barrios route is the closest, and one taking that route would have to be able-bodied and devoid of baggage. Mr. Jenkins, the consul at San Salvador, is an immune, and keeps posted as to the health conditions of the republic.

NICARAGUA.

Corinto and San Juan del Sur are the ports of Nicaragua, but as they have no connection with the Atlantic side there is no danger of infection coming from that source. It is impossible to secure any statistics of the health conditions of these ports that are official, and the information furnished by the inhabitants is so contradictory that it is useless. The pernicious fever is prevalent in them all, and some of the cases have died of black vomit. In Corinto there were some cases of yellow fever in 1895, but the number and the number of deaths I was unable to obtain. These ports should be considered in case the Nicaraguan canal is built, at least when the construction is commenced. They will afford excellent openings for the infection to be conveyed to the construction camps. Permanent stations and hospitals should be erected at the extremities of the canal, not only for the protection of the men employed in construction, but to be prepared for the Pacific and Oriental traffic whenever the two oceans are connected.

COSTA RICA.

Punta Arenas, the Pacific port of Costa Rica, is a small village of several hundred inhabitants, built on a sandy point into the Golfo de Nicoya. It is composed of wooden houses and shacks, without any sewerage or sanitary arrangements. Yellow fever has been endemic in this port for many years. Just when it became infected is beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It was the principal port of the

republic before the construction of the railroad from San José to Port Limon, and most of the imports and exports passed through the town. In those days the passengers for Europe and the United States went via Panama, and immigration came over the same route. At present the principal port is Port Limon, on the Atlantic side. The history of the fever in Punta Arenas is just as contradictory as the information that is received in the other republics.

The port physician would be run out of the town if he reported a case, so his statistics are rather suspicious. The Government would like to have all cases reported, but when the physician is dependent upon the population for a support he is not liable to make any report that would jeopardize his livelihood. The hotel proprietors and merchants of the place are responsible for this state of affairs. The steamship communications amount to about 1 vessel a week. They come from the Central American ports above and from Panama below. There is a quarantine physician who boards the incoming vessels.

Calentura, the Spanish word meaning fever, is the favorite diagnosis in Punta Arenas and the other lower coast towns in Costa Rica. The official statistics for Punta Arenas for 1898 give the total mortality as 367. Twenty-one deaths were attributed to fiebre and 75 to calentura. None from yellow fever.

In 1899 the total mortality was 220, 1 from yellow fever, 2 from perniciosa, 4 from remitente, and the majority of the remainder divided between calentura and fiebre.

There is a projected railroad that is being built from Punta Arenas to San José, but the construction has been finished only as far as Esparta. From Esparta there is a cart road to Alajuela, the distance being covered in twelve hours with a good mule.

Esparta and other villages along the road have been the seat of several outbreaks of yellow fever, and every year some cases would find their way to Alajuela. Until last summer the cases imported into Alajuela either died or got well, and no case was ever recorded where the infection was spread to even the inmates of the house of the patient.

Alajuela has 4,000 inhabitants, and is about 3,000 feet above the sea level. It is built, like all interior towns of Central America, of adobe and brick buildings, cobbled streets, and has poor sanitary arrangements. It has daily railroad communications with San José and Port Limon, and cart and mule communication with Punta Arenas. The first case of yellow fever that occurred in the town last summer was in the person of Rafael Dobles, who contracted the disease in Punta Arenas and died of black vomit on May 7. Thirty deaths were reported from the fever during the year, and 1 case was reported sometime in January, 1900. This epidemic caused considerable uneasiness among the population of the adjacent cities, for the old theory that yellow fever would not exist or become epidemic in the altitudes above 2,000 feet had been exploded.

The Government took active steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and by disinfection, isolation, and quarantine the epidemic did not assume any great proportions. The loss of life, commerce, and business should have enough effect to indelibly impress the Government with the fact that all infected localities in the republic are a constant menace to its prosperity.

Along the line of the railroad from La Junta to Limon is infectable territory, and it was infected in the summer of 1898. The old line—that is, the branch road from La Junta to Gnapiles—was also infected at the same time. There were many cases and deaths during 1898, and

there has never been any disinfection of the houses in which the patients died.

At present there is no physician in the second circuit of Limon or the territory adjoining the old line road, so it is impossible to ascertain the character of the prevailing diseases.

Port Limon is the prettiest and cleanest town on the coast south of the Rio Grande. It is regularly laid out with wide streets. There are a good sewerage system and water works. The streets are macadamized and are kept clean. There is a port physician who boards the incoming vessels and accepts the bills of health without question. There is a quarantine station on an island opposite the city.

The quarantine laws are peculiar. If an infected vessel arrives, the quarantine physician reports the matter to the governor, and he in turn wires the president of the republic for instructions. Last summer when an Atlas steamer arrived from Barranquilla with a case of yellow fever aboard she was ordered away from the dock and not allowed any communication with shore. This occurred two days after the arrival of the vessel. No physician was allowed aboard to see the patient, and when the president was heard from, the ship was ordered out of the port. The vessel went to Kingston, Jamaica, but the patient died enroute. I consider Port Limon an infected port, and yellow fever endemic. The old hotels, building No. 99, and many other of the buildings in the town are excellent incubators for the disease. The population of 3,000 are mostly Jamaica negroes. The white population would not amount to 200. The negroes are not subject to the fever, and the rest of the population are immunes. I don't think that 25 people could be found in the town who have not had the fever or lived through one or more epidemics. Yellow fever curtails the fruit business with the States, and everyone within and about Limon lives on the banana business. Port Limon is in direct communication with Colon, Bocas del Toro, Cartagena, and Barranquilla. It is twenty-five hours from Punta Arenas and eight hours from Alajuela, and passengers can come from Panama and Colon in twelve hours. Cartagena and Barranquilla are about two days away. There are weekly steamers to New Orleans and New York. The New Orleans steamers go direct in about five days. The New York steamers go via Jamaica and take about ten days. Occasional steamers touch at Port Limon on their way to other Central American and Mexican ports.

PANAMA.

The city of Panama, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, is situated upon an elevated point of land jutting into Panama Bay. The town is irregularly laid out, with narrow, crooked streets, cobblestoned, and filthy. The houses are Spanish in architecture in the least bad part of the city, and the rest of the town is made up of wooden shacks in all stages of decay. There are 2 small sewers in the place, but they are connected with only a few of the best houses. There is an insufficient water supply of inferior water, piped in from a river some distance back in the country.

The population is a cosmopolitan set, the leavings of the old canal construction. Sixty per cent being Jamaica negroes accounts for most of the filth in the town.

The harbor is situated at the head of the bay, about 2 miles from the town, and is protected by several small islands. The sanitary condition of the anchorage is naturally perfect, being swept by a 16-foot tide daily. The island nearest the shipping is inhabited by the employees of the steamship companies, laborers, stevedores, and coal passers.

There is constant communication between this island and Panama, and daily intercourse with the shipping. Yellow fever is endemic in Panama, sporadic cases occurring at intervals, and becoming epidemic whenever there is an immigration of nonimmunes, during favorable atmospheric conditions.

Panama is the point of distribution and collection of all passengers and freight of the Pacific coast destined across the isthmus. It is the key to the quarantine situation of the west coast, and if it was not a focus of infection itself, many epidemics on the Atlantic side could be averted by proper quarantine regulations.

The houses of Panama are so constructed and of such material, and so filthy, that a general conflagration would be the only safe means of disinfection. I can not conceive of any other means by which the infection could be eradicated.

There are 4 regular lines of steamships that enter and sail from Panama each week, and tramps and sailing vessels drop in occasionally. The territory tributary to Panama is from Valparaiso, Chile, to San Francisco, Cal., Asiatic goods being transshipped in San Francisco.

There are no quarantine restrictions in Panama, not even an inspector. I entered the port twice, once from Central America and once from Guayaquil, Ecuador, and neither time was the vessel inspected or boarded by an inspector.

COLON.

Colon, the northern terminus of the Panama Railroad, is built in a swamp on made ground, and is populated by 3,000 people, 70 per cent being Jamaica and other kinds of negroes. The property of the railroad and canal company is drained and sewered, and is situated on the water front. Everything about the company's property looks clean and well kept, but the rest of the town is not so clean or well kept.

The houses are of wood and generally dirty. There are no sanitary arrangements of any kind, and the population is crowded into small rooms as only Jamaica negroes can live.

The streets are in fair condition, macadamized, and are on a higher plane than the adjoining lots. In the wet season pools are formed under the houses, and serve as breeding places for frogs if nothing else. Rain water is collected in barrels and cisterns, and, during the wet season, the water supply is good and sufficient. During the dry season many of the cisterns run dry, and the water supply is hauled in from Monkey Hill in tank cars by the railroad. This supply is not good.

No history of the sanitary condition or the mortality of Colon can be had. Some of the old inhabitants tell blood-curdling tales of the death rate during the flush days of the canal construction, but the old inhabitants will not do for statistical purposes. It was well known that the death rate was enormous, but it would be interesting to know just what it was.

Colon has been burned on several occasions, the last time in 1896, with the loss of the government offices and all of the records. Since that time, records have been kept of all deaths and their causes. In 1897 there were 212 deaths from all causes, 62 from malarial fevers, and 15 from yellow fever. In 1898 there were 222 deaths from all causes, 80 from malarial fevers and 8 from yellow fever. In 1899 there were 236 deaths from all causes, 51 from malarial fevers and 2 from yellow fever.

The population in Colon is practically immune, or there would be yellow fever in the town all the time. There are seasons of the year when the atmospheric conditions are such that the infection is not pro-

pagated, and the absence of a case now and then in an immune community does not signify that the infection does not exist.

The distance from Colon to Panama is about 41 miles, and there is practically one village all the way across the isthmus.

The passenger traffic across this road during 1897 and 1898 amounted to 227,728. Many of these were through passengers from New York to San Francisco, and vice versa.

The steamship communication between Colon and the United States consists of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company to New York, and the Harrison, West India Pacific, and Hamburg-American Lines, and an occasional Prince steamer to New Orleans. The vessels to New Orleans generally go via some Central American or Mexican port. Other lines that touch at Colon are the Royal Mail from Southampton, the French Line from Havre, and the Spanish Line from the Mediterranean. Sailing vessels are constantly dropping in from foreign and United States ports. The inclosed map gives a better idea of the communications than any that I can write.

GUAYAQUIL.

Guayaquil, the chief port of Ecuador, is situated on a mud flat on the west bank of the Guayaquil river, about 30 miles above its mouth. It is in latitude $2^{\circ} 12'$ south, practically under the equator. Without exception it is the filthiest town that I ever saw. The streets are quagmires of filth, garbage, and mud, veneered over with a scum of green slime, giving off odors distinctive of Guayaquil. Most of the streets are liquid, and permeate back under the houses and meet each other in the middle of the block.

The 2 streets next to the river are paved, also several blocks connecting these streets. There is also pavement between the rails of the street-car tracks, which run through many of the streets.

Seeing that it was impossible to drag a cart through the streets, I wondered how the disposition of garbage was managed. Having been told that the garbage was collected at night, I walked about town to see how it was done. On one of the side streets I saw the department at work. There was a gondola, street-car size, with 2 mules and a driver, going slowly down the street. On each sidewalk was an assistant that followed the car along, and when he came to a garbage box or receptacle that had been placed on the sidewalk, he would walk to the edge of the walk and throw the contents at the car. Sometimes some of it went in the car, but there was much that went to perpetuate the odors of the streets.

The houses are built of wood and bamboo, plastered with mud, without any special architectural design, highly inflammable, generally dirty, mostly 2 stories, with tiled or corrugated roofs, and shelters about 30,000 people.

There is a good system of water works, and the water is good in quantity and quality. The river is wide and deep, with a 15-foot daily tide. The shipping anchors in midstream, and from time of arrival to departure is infested with laborers, boatmen, and hotel runners. There is a quarantine inspection station down the river where vessels are boarded, but not inspected by the officer. The quarantine laws of Ecuador are complete in every detail, but are executed with lack of zeal.

In 1892 (about) during an epidemic of cholera in Chile all of the ports as far up as Mexico were closed to vessels from south of Callao, Peru.

Guayaquil has been wiped out more than once and it is a mystery why the town was ever rebuilt. It has been sacked by pirates, shaken down by earthquakes, depopulated by disease, and burned more than once. The last big fire destroyed all of the business portion of the town, disinfecting about half of the city. This fire occurred on October 5, 1896, and destroyed all of the municipal records, and the archives of the United States and British consulates. If the past records were no better than those kept at present, there was not much lost. The following are the official statistics taken from the municipal records:

	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Deaths from all causes.....	3,806	2,576	2,765	9,147
Deaths from fevers.....	2,276	a 1,103	1,043	4,422

a One of yellow fever.

The 1 officially admitted death was a sporadic case.

From the British consul I learned that the British steamship *Golden Gate*, loaded with coal, arrived from Cardiff on December 3, 1896, and by January 13, 1899, the whole crew had had the yellow fever, with the result of 6 deaths. Several of the citizens told me of cases and deaths that had occurred in their families or among friends in the past few years, but among the officials it is impossible to get them to admit a case.

The physicians admit that if a number of nonimmunes were imported, the fever would break out. If a person can survive one year in Guayaquil, I can not imagine why he should ever die of any kind of fever. The Guayaquil fever might not be yellow, and it might not be contagious, but it is the easiest fever to catch that I ever saw. I caught it and am certain that it is not malarial. I had just passed through a very bad epidemic of yellow fever in Vera Cruz and thought I was immune, but when my temperature kept above 103° for three days, and albumen made its appearance, and the other text-book symptoms appeared, I felt certain that it was yellow fever.

In my opinion Guayaquil is the most quarantinable place on the Pacific coast. I did not have an opportunity to see any cases of fever in the town.

There are 3 lines of steamers running between Guayaquil and Panama, 2 going direct and 1 coastwise. The direct steamers take three days for the voyage and the coast steamer about one week.

BARRANQUILLA.

Barranquilla, one of the most important cities of Colombia, is situated on the west bank of the Magdalena River, about 15 miles above its mouth. It is built on a sandy plain only a few feet above sea level, and is fairly well laid out. The houses in the center of the town are Spanish in architecture, and built of adobe and brick. The majority of the dwellings are native shacks, built of cane, plastered with mud, with thatched roofs. The streets are narrow, paved spasmodically, not very dirty, and are generally nothing but sand beds. The sidewalks are entirely Spanish. There is a system of water works that supplies an inferior quality, and small quantity of water. The majority of the inhabitants use well water.

The porous soil and the buzzards are the salvation of the place. There

are no sewers, cesspools answering the purpose for the best class of houses, but there are many houses that have no closets.

From a Central American standpoint, the town is in a good sanitary condition, but it is due entirely to natural conditions.

Mr. W. Irvin Shaw, the United States consul in Barranquilla, who has lived in the town since 1897, has kept complete records of the mortality of the city, and to him I am indebted for the following statistics:

The total mortality for the last six months of 1896 was 466; for the year of 1897 the total mortality was 909; for the year of 1898 the total mortality was 965; for the year of 1899 the total mortality was 1,028; first three months of 1900 the total mortality was 253.

Deaths from yellow fever were reported during the following months: October, 1898, 4 deaths; November, 1898, 5 deaths; December, 1898, 4 deaths; January, 1899, 1 death; February, 1899, 3 deaths; March, 1899, 1 death; June, 1899, 1 death; August, 1899, 2 deaths; October, 1899, 1 death; November, 1899, 2 deaths; December, 1899, 1 death; January, 1900, 1 death, and March, 1900, 2 deaths.

From these statistics it would seem that the winter months were the favorable months for the disease in this locality. The histories of yellow fever epidemics and the mortality during any of the epidemics can not be secured. I do not think that there are any. The old inhabitants admit there have been many severe epidemics, and many thousands of deaths from the disease. In my opinion the town is infected, and is, in itself a focus of the disease, but its principal danger lies in the fact that it is in constant communication with an infected territory without any quarantine restrictions.

The Magdalena River is the outlet for a vast territory, populated by a semicivilized people, rotten with disease. No one knows which is the most prevalent disease in the republic. Leprosy stands high on the list and smallpox holds a good second. Yellow fever is reported as high up the river as Honda, and on the coast from Buenaventura on the Pacific to Santa Marta on the Caribbean Sea.

Barranquilla, strictly, is not a port, for it is impossible for vessels of any draft to cross the bar at the mouth of the river. Sabanilla, or more correctly speaking, Puerto Columbia, is where the vessels land in order to receive and discharge passengers and cargoes. There are an iron pier, a light-house, a barracks for soldiers, and several saloons, that comprise the port. It is connected with Barranquilla by rail, two or three trains daily each way. There is no quarantine station or lazaretto, and no means of disinfection or fumigation. In case a vessel arrives with a quarantinable disease aboard, she is simply ordered out of the port, that is, if the officials find out that there was any disease aboard.

SANTA MARTA.

Santa Marta, a small port of about 3,000 inhabitants, is situated on the coast, about 60 miles east of Barranquilla. I did not visit the place on account of the irregular communications. From inquiries and facts obtained in Barranquilla and Cartagena I am satisfied that the place is infected. Dr. Edward M. Merrins, the surgeon of the Cartagena railroad, had just received a letter from a friend stating that a young Englishman, who lived on a coffee plantation about 16 miles from Santa Marta, died of yellow fever on the plantation. This death occurred about March 1 in the high lands near the port. Santa Marta is the base of supplies of these farms, and it was there that the disease was supposed to have been contracted.

CARATGENA.

Cartagena is an old Spanish city of about 20,000 inhabitants, built on a low, sandy point between the sea and a lagoon. It is intensely Spanish in construction, with narrow, crooked streets and spasmodic sidewalks. The houses are 2 and 3 stories, with the regulation balconies overlooking the streets. The houses are generally built around a hollow square, inclosing an open patio. The first thing that strikes the attention is the amount of whitewash that has been washed off the walls. Some of the buildings are painted, and some show a pathetic attempt at adornment with colored borders and fronts. The favorite color is blue, but there are yellows from the color of a ham cover to a light canary.

The streets are generally clean, but the courts and patios of the majority of the houses are filthy.

There is a good water supply, but no sewers. There is a scavenger department, augmented by the buzzards, that is very effective. Within the walls of the city is decidedly unsanitary. The walls of the houses are composed principally of coral rock, and this feature, in my opinion, condemns any town that lies within the yellow fever zone, not from the simple fact that it is coral, but from the fact that coral rock is so constructed that it is an ideal refuge for infection, microbes, and filth, and at the same time it is incapable of being disinfected. Cartagena is a walled city. The walls are massive, and in places are hollow, and serve as prisons. The prison that I saw in one of the walls, from a sanitary point of view, is a disgrace to the country. Suffice it to say that the prisoners were not allowed out of the cell on any account. The accumulation of fecal matter in an unventilated cell in a tropical climate, is not conducive to good health.

Dr. Merrins, the surgeon of the Cartagena Railroad, is compiling the health statistics of Cartagena from the official records, and to him I am indebted for the following information:

"During 1899 there were 528 deaths from all causes. One hundred and two were from fevers. From pernicious and remittente there were 96 deaths, 64 adults and 32 children. Five deaths from yellow fever were reported during the year. Thirty-four children and 4 adults died of tetanus. One hundred and ninety-two of the total deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age."

There are no histories of the past epidemics of yellow fever, but Dr. Merrins is making an effort to get some reliable data of the disease, which he will publish when finished.

Cartagena is a focus of infection that is not dangerous to the health interests of the United States directly, but the close connection that it has with Colon, Port Limon, and Graytown makes it dangerous on account of the traffic between the United States and the latter ports.

There are no direct steamers to the States from Cartagena, but there is an occasional steamer to Porto Rico.

The harbor of Cartagena is in the lagoon, and the shipping is about a half of a mile from the city. There are no dwellings about the wharf, and everything about the shipping seems to be in a good sanitary condition.

There is a railroad that connects the town with the Magdalena River. This road is about 65 miles long, and with its steamboats on the river brings Cartagena in close connection with the interior.

Steamship connections and routes.

On the Pacific the Pacific Mail is the most extensive line—that is, from San Francisco to Panama.

The map appended to this report will convey a clearer idea of the steamship communications, the infected territory, and the possible routes of yellow fever than a disconnected description.

Conclusions.

In every coast town of Central America and Mexico there are occasional deaths from perniciousa. (This word, perniciousa, is the equivalent to the terms malignant malaria, hemorrhagic malaria, and chagres.) During certain seasons of the year it becomes epidemic. The average mortality is over 60 per cent, and at times it is higher. The initial symptoms of an ordinary case of perniciousa and those of yellow fever are very much alike, and the average coast doctor is not able to differentiate them. I do not deny the prevalence of the perniciousa on the coast, but I am sure that many of the so-called cases of perniciousa are yellow fever. From a quarantine standpoint I would consider all coast towns wherein perniciousa was prevalent as infected, and would keep it quarantined until the fever was thoroughly investigated by responsible physicians.

The prevalence of chagres and yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama during the construction of the canal by the French should be borne in mind should the United States Government undertake to build this canal.

There is an infected territory from ocean to ocean, and the importation of a number of nonimmune workmen would be the signal for an outbreak of an epidemic of yellow fever. The yellow-fever infection is there, and the chagres will come when the excavations commence. The whole isthmus should be disinfected before any workmen are imported, and a thoroughly equipped, strictly enforced, maritime quarantine maintained at Panama and Colon. This should be done not only for the protection of the army of workmen that will be necessary for such an undertaking, but for the protection of the infectable States that will be in direct communication with the isthmus just as soon as timber and supplies are needed for the construction of the canal.

The route of the Nicaraguan Canal is not infected with yellow fever, and there is no history of any infection having been in the country for many years. There should be suitable quarantine stations maintained at each end of the canal, and they should be the first things constructed. It matters not which route is selected, there will be a rush of people from all over Central and South America, coming from infected localities, and bringing the infection with them.

With the exception of the spasmodic attempt in Costa Rica last summer, there has never been any attempt to suppress yellow fever in any of the republics of Central or South America or Mexico. When the fever became epidemic in Alajuela during the past season, it was creeping too close to the capital for comfort. All of the wealth, the aristocracy, the politicians, and the Government officials live in the cities in the high altitudes of the interior, and do not pay much attention to the coast towns. The coast towns and ports are generally the unhealthy localities and the people of the high lands dread to even pass through them on their way to other countries. This fear of the coast fever accounts for the indifferent class of physicians furnished by the Governments at the ports. The climatic conditions, filthy hotels, lack of provisions, social

banishment, and meagre salary are not calculated to induce good men to accept the positions.

The fruit business on the Central American coast has become quite extensive during the past few years, and on account of the perishable condition of the bananas the steamers and their cargoes have been granted special quarantine regulations. The banana business has reached such proportions that it becomes necessary for the fruit ports to be put in a thorough sanitary condition, and kept so, or the regulations should be curtailed. The fruit ports are a constant source of danger, even under the constant observation of an inspector. They should maintain strict quarantine against all infected and suspected places, and I am confident that this is not done.

[Inclosure.]

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

Official mortality report from yellow fever from 1866 to 1900.

Years.	Months.												Total deaths from yellow fever.	Total from all causes.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
1866.....	0	0	2	11	26	40	54	48	20	12	21	20	254	.....
1867.....	18	4	16	54	64	42	8	32	38	17	11	8	212	.....
1868.....	7	6	7	30	40	16	26	20	21	9	2	3	187	.....
1869.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	9	.....
1870.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	2	11	.....
1871.....	3	0	1	6	29	113	71	17	10	15	2	4	271	.....
1872.....	2	2	4	5	14	45	53	39	29	11	5	6	215	.....
1873.....	1	0	0	3	1	19	58	59	44	20	10	7	222	.....
1874.....	1	2	0	0	2	3	11	24	7	12	11	6	79	.....
1875.....	7	2	4	11	29	93	118	105	41	13	2	0	425	.....
1876.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	7	9	6	1	3	34	.....
1877.....	0	1	0	0	4	7	54	144	164	77	50	27	528	.....
1878.....	16	5	0	1	7	58	113	110	62	45	24	7	448	.....
1879.....	6	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	21	907
1880.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	10	42	92	103	254	1,366
1881.....	28	21	27	29	94	235	183	39	22	25	17	3	723	1,882
1882.....	1	1	2	1	5	11	7	14	8	3	5	12	72	1,155
1883.....	5	3	7	16	90	261	200	67	39	31	21	7	747	1,910
1884.....	3	2	0	0	3	2	4	3	17	44	39	19	136	1,268
1885.....	6	5	8	5	21	25	84	84	48	19	14	9	328	1,313
1886.....	7	3	7	12	18	31	19	26	25	37	13	10	208	1,159
1887.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1,033
1888.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1,104
1889.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1,300
1890.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	6	9	19	41	1,320
1891.....	1	4	2	3	10	39	40	19	13	18	20	10	179	1,361
1892.....	0	2	1	7	20	41	75	53	27	13	10	10	260	1,488
1893.....	5	1	6	8	17	32	29	8	9	11	5	0	131	1,406
1894.....	0	0	0	8	39	55	44	38	15	5	3	3	210	1,618
1895.....	5	1	1	2	12	23	40	36	17	3	3	0	143	1,414
1896.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438
1897.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1,625
1898.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	39	32	23	127	2,086
1899.....	9	5	7	8	101	246	90	68	31	14	5	7	670	3,583
Total	133	75	107	224	647	1,442	1,390	1,079	759	557	436	328	7,156	.....

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, May 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 26, 1900: Seven vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Statendam*, of the Holland-American Line,

cleared for New York on May 24, carrying 69 cabin and 1,005 steerage passengers. Four hundred and eighty-six pieces of baggage were inspected and 93 disinfected and labeled. Two steerage passengers were detained because of slight illness. This is the largest number of emigrants that have left this port in a single week since 1893.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *May 29, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Two steamships have been inspected, the *John Wilson*, for Mobile, with 4 passengers and 6 pieces of baggage; the *Alabama*, for New Orleans, with 4 passengers and 7 pieces of baggage. All baggage was disinfected under my supervision. I inclose copies of certificates for the ships and passengers. During the week ended May 27, 4 deaths occurred as follows: One adult, colored, native of United States, of malarial fever; 1 child, native of Nicaragua, dysentery; 1 adult, native of Nicaragua, dysentery; 1 adult, native of Nicaragua, pleurisy.

There is some slight increase in sickness in and around Bluefields, due to the hot days and very cool nights incident to the rainy season now on.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague in Manila and on the upper Pasig River.

MANILA, P. I., *April 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit plague report for the week ended April 14, 1900, as follows: Manila, 12 cases and 9 deaths. The disease has also appeared in Malabon, a small town 4 miles distant, 2 cases having been reported. Cases of plague have also occurred in San Pedro Macote, a town on the upper Pasig River, 6 miles from Manila. The appearance of the disease in these places is no surprise, as there is constant and unrestricted communication between these towns and Manila.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of plague in Iloilo unfounded.

MANILA, P. I., *April 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that the rumor relative to the appearance of plague in Iloilo seems to have been without foundation, as the army surgeon, acting as health officer of that city, writes

in reply to my inquiry, that the disease does not exist there and that he has no knowledge of any cases of plague having occurred in Iloilo.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Manila.

MANILA, P. I., April 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there occurred 16 cases of plague in Manila, P. I., during the week ended April 21, 1900, and that 14 of the above number resulted in death. During this period a marked center of infection was found to exist in an old market, the disease having been introduced by a Chinese who kept a vegetable stall. He contracted the disease in another portion of the city and died in the market. In about six days 3 others developed the disease and died. Sixteen cases have been traced as having contracted the disease from this center, the infection, in all probability, being disseminated by contact and not by contaminated articles of food. A guard has been placed around the buildings by the board of health, and the entire structure will be burned. During the same week 4 cases of smallpox were reported.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Transactions during month of April, 1900.

MANILA, P. I., May 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of transactions at this port for the month of April, 1900, as follows:

Bills of health issued—	
To foreign ports.....	38
To domestic ports.....	265
Total number issued.....	303
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	37
From domestic ports.....	292
Total number inspected.....	329
Total number of crew inspected.....	9,078
Total number of passengers inspected.....	5,819
Total number of crew vaccinated.....	2,446
Total number of passengers vaccinated.....	127
Vessels disinfected.....	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine.....	1
Number of crew bathed and clothing disinfected.....	19

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox and plague.

MANILA, P. I., May 1, 1900.

SIR: Relative to plague and smallpox in Manila, P. I., for the week ended April 28, 1900, I have the honor to report as follows: Plague, 13 cases and 7 deaths; of this number there were 10 Chinese and 3 Filipinos. Smallpox, 3 cases and no deaths.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Plague on steamship San Jorge.*

MANILA, P. I., May 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that the steamer *San Jorge* arrived at Manila April 29, 1900, having had 1 death among the crew from plague. Relative to this case I would state that the infection was contracted in Manila and the disease developed three days after leaving this port for Catbalogan, P. I., resulting in death six days later while the vessel was in the latter port. The body was buried at sea, and all the clothing and effects of the patient were destroyed. Upon arrival vessel was placed in quarantine and disinfected with sulphur and bichloride of mercury; the crew were bathed and their clothing disinfected, and the cargo, which consisted of hemp, was unloaded on lighters and exposed to the sun and air.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the regular quarantine and abstract bills of health reports for the week ended May 26, 1900. Nothing of special interest has occurred among the shipping.

The same high death rate prevails, even increasing slightly. Two cases of smallpox appeared a few days ago among the prisoners in the city jail. The cases were isolated and all precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

Reports from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, May 26, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 19, 1900:

The steamship *City of Rome* sailed for New York on the 19th instant. There were inspected and passed 140 cabin and 331 steerage passengers.

Fourteen bundles of bedding were disinfected and 2 bundles held for disinfection. Bills of health were issued to 2 vessels with cargo during the week. The sanitary report for the week shows 27 cases of smallpox and 9 cases of typhus fever. I inclose herewith weekly abstract of bills of health issued to these vessels.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, May 30, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to report as follows for the week ended May 26, 1900: On May 24 the steamship *Laurentian* sailed for New York with 56 second-cabin and 49 steerage passengers, all of whom were passed. Sixteen bundles of bedding were disinfected for this vessel. The weekly sanitary report shows 30 cases of smallpox with 1 death, and 9 cases of typhus fever.

I inclose the weekly abstract of bills of health.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SIAM.

Cholera in Bangkok.

BANGKOK, SIAM, April 19, 1900.

Sir: This finds me with my family on a little island at the head of the gulf in easy connection with the legation. Bangkok is in a very bad state just now. The rainy season last year was limited and the dry season set in a month earlier than usual. The result was a very hot, dry winter, bad water in the river and very much sickness. Cholera is very prevalent and the bad feature is the number of cases that have occurred among the white portion of the population. The prevailing idea that Europeans need not be anxious about the disease if they exercise care in the use of food and water is cast to the winds and a time of general anxiety is upon us.

The scourge has been on now for nearly two weeks. Of 16 cases among the Europeans, 12 have been fatal. Anywhere from 100 to 200 a day are dying among the natives, as reported to me by those qualified to speak.

We are anxiously looking for rain, but as it will not come in all probability until well into May, we shall see things worse before they are better.

Respectfully,

HAMILTON KING,

United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

SPAIN.

Report from Corunna—Inspection of immigrants.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, May 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 26, 1900:

On May 21, steamship *Reina Maria Cristina*, from Bilbao and Santander with 38 cabin and 45 steerage passengers for Havana and Vera Cruz. The passengers embarked at Corunna were—for Mexico, 4 cabin and 22 steerage; for Cuba, 25 cabin and 153 steerage, inspected and passed, with 127 pieces of large and small luggage.

On May 23, steamship *La Normandie*, from Saint Nazaire and Santander with 34 cabin and 24 steerage passengers for Havana and Vera Cruz. Sixty-nine passengers embarked here, all steerage—12 for Mexico and 57 for Cuba, all inspected and passed. Fourteen were vaccinated prior to embarkation. Sixty-seven pieces of luggage were examined and labeled; 7 bundles of bedding and clothing were steamed.

During the last two weeks the following deaths from infectious diseases were registered: Typhoid fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 3.

Since my last report on May 5, there have been new outbreaks of smallpox in this district.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TAHITI.

Quarantine against San Francisco, Cal., on account of plague.

TAHITI, April 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a decree promulgated yesterday establishing a quarantine station at Mahaena, Tahiti. In connection with the matter, I wish to state that strict quarantine measures will be taken against all vessels arriving from San Francisco, now that the plague has made its appearance at that port. Indeed, it seems to me, that trade between that port and Tahiti will be almost suspended until the last case of plague disappears from the Pacific coast. The authorities here are determined to take all precautions to prevent the introduction of this dreaded disease in these islands, even to the extent of complete isolation by closing the port of Papeeti (Tahiti), if it be deemed necessary.

Respectfully,

J. LAMB DOTY,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

French possessions in Oceania.—Decree establishing a quarantine station at the islets Nausonty and Punru, situated in the district of Mahaena (Tahiti).

PAPEETI, April 2, 1900.

Article 1. A quarantine station is hereby established at the islets Nausonty and Punru, situated in the district of Mahaena.

Art. 2. All vessels arriving from contaminated or suspicious countries are to proceed there to effect their operations of discharging, unless exceptions are granted by the board of health.

Art. 3. The passengers and crews are to be subjected to all the quarantine measures the circumstances may demand.

Art. 4. The merchandise once discharged, is subjected to disinfection sufficient for its admission into the colony in perfect sanitary condition.

Art. 5. The quarantine station of Mahaena is placed under the regulations of the sanitary police, as stated in the decree of March 31, 1897.

Art. 6. All infractions of the present decree are subject to the penalties stated in the law of March 3, 1882.

Art. 7. The chief of the judicial service and the chief of the sanitary service are each charged with the execution of the present decree.

C. GALLET,
Governor.

E. CHARLIER,
Chief of the Judicial Service.

H. LE MOIRE,
Chief of the Sanitary Service.

J. LAMB DOTY,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 245.]

Bubonic plague intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9, 1900.

SIR: Since my last report bubonic plague has appeared among the inhabitants of Djiddah and among the pilgrims undergoing their quarantine at El-Tor. This disease has appeared also at Port Said and at Suakim, as well as at Alexandria, and what is worse it appeared at Smyrna in an old man, aged 60, Israelite. He had not quitted said city. The above sanitary intelligence is disquieting, especially that concerning Smyrna, which is the most appalling.

As soon as said news arrived, during yesterday's sitting of the superior sanitary commission, it was decided to forward to that place the sanitary inspector-general, Mr. Cozzonis. Some quarantine steps have been taken which surely are not enough to prevent the spread of the disease. I have proposed to send to Smyrna many doses of anti-pest serum and make the necessary injections in all persons who have had any relation with the old man. I proposed at the same time to send to Paris for the new microbic preparation by which Dr. Danysz is said to have exterminated the rats of the Beaujean Hospital, the rats at the Imprimerie Nationale and those of the Alma sewer.

I have the honor to forward a French copy of all the news concerning the outbreak of plague, as well as a copy of the decisions taken by the superior sanitary commission.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople we have to deal still with the epidemic of influenza, the prominent character of which is the fugacity of the symptoms and very often the long duration of the illness. On account of said long course several cases of influenza have been considered as typhoid fever cases. I contested diagnosis by stating the absence of the characteristic symptoms of the latter.

The symptoms of typhoid fever are, besides the stupor, which is characteristic, the tongue furred, diarrhea, the enlargement of the spleen, and the more or less characteristic diagrams of the temperature of the fever, not omitting the roseola spots. In influenza, besides that the above-mentioned symptoms are absent, the temperature of the body.

risers and drops rapidly and, in general, frequently, and its difference is so large as to show within one hour 40° and 37° C., and again 40° , and directly after 38° or 39° . We see said fugacity in other symptoms, namely, in the congestion of the lungs. The intelligence in influenza is clear, and the tongue being furred presents the strawberry's spots.

Death rate in Constantinople.

The number of deaths registered from the 23d of last April to the 7th instant, is 454, of which 2 were from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 14 from typhus fever, and 52 from acute inflammation of the lungs.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 694, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 10; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 7, and 5 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended May 28, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended May 26, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 29, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 89. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 101. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of March, 1900. Total number of deaths, 115. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 13,685. Total number of deaths, 15. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 135. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including whooping cough, 4; yellow fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 1,212, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 4, and 106 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 19, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate

population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 26.9, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 10.3.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended May 19, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 195; including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 49; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 56; enteric fever, 15, and diarrhea and dysentery, 8. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand. In Greater London 1,923 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 14 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 21 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 19, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, Newtownards, and Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 42.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 168 deaths were registered including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 19, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 30.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 7; small-pox 1, and 30 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended May 10, 1900. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 190, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to June 15, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Oman.....	Mar. 10.....			Cholera reported.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-May 8.....		184	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 14.....		1,212	
Madras.....	Apr. 7-May 4.....		2	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 28.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 3.....	5	2	
Casa Branca.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		10	
Jemdiahy.....	do.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 13.....		272	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 8.....		160	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....		5	
Sorocaba.....	do.....		200	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-May 12.....		5	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26.....		1	
	Mar. 1-May 29.....	32	9	
Costa Rica:				
Port Limon.....	Apr. 20.....	1		
San Juan.....	May 6.....	1		
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7		On training ship Lancaster in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	41	17	No report received for week ended February 24.
	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	5		
	May 3-June 5.....	5	1	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 23.....		1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17.....	1	1	
Neuvas.....	Apr. 16.....	1		
Quemados.....	May 16-May 23.....	3		
Santa Clara.....	May 26-June 3.....	7	4	In barracks.
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30.....		3	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	May 13.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	May-Dec., 1899.....	730	333	
Laguna.....	Mar. 4.....		1	Several cases.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-June 2.....		51	
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Apr. 8.....			Yellow fever epidemic.
	Feb. 11-Mar. 3.....		5	
	Apr. 11.....	38		
West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 28.....	290	294	
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....		15	
Matrah.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 10.....		34	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 12.....	46	16	
Rosario.....	Jan. 25.....			Plague reported epidemic.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Jan. 16.....	2	.....	Plague reported.
Sydney.....	Jan. 20-Apr. 21..	191	63	
Brazil:				
Concelcao dos Guarulhos..	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12..	2	1	
	Apr. 20.....	.....	6	
	Apr. 8-May 19..	23	.....
	May 6-June 9..	106	39	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13..	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 15-Dec. 31..	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30..	11	10	
	Mar. 25-Mar. 31..	4	4	
	Apr. 7-May 5..	121	98	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 11.....	5	2	
El Tor.....	May 9.....	.....	.....	Among pilgrims.
Port Said.....	May 5..	8	3	
Suakim.....	May 9.....	.....	.....	Reported.
Formosa:				
Tamsul.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12..	46	25	
	Jan. 1-Apr. 12..	239	176	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1	.....
Kahului.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 25..	8	1	
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 31..	71	61	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28..	.....	17	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	233	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	45	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	11	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,207	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	122	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	539	
Bombay City.....	Nov. 19-May 8..	.....	9,045	
Broach District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28..	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,890	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,839	
Hyderabad (Sind) District	.....do.....	.....	119	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	.....	144	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	20	
Kurrachee City.....	Nov. 19-May 6..	.....	2,270	
Kurrachee District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28..	.....	1,364	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	.....	164	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	115	
Kolhapur State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,839	
Mahi Kantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	.....	145	
Palanpur State.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	.....	514	
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	.....	311	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 28..	.....	26	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 21..	.....	707	
Savantvadi State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Savanur State.....	.....do.....	.....	33	
Shikarpur District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Sholapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,688	
Surat District.....	.....do.....	.....	179	
Thana District.....	.....do.....	.....	868	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28..	.....	.....
Bellary District.....	.....do.....	.....	50	
Chingleput District.....	.....do.....	.....	2	
Kurnool District.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Madras City District.....	.....do.....	.....	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind— <i>Cont'd.</i>				
Madras Presidency— <i>Continued.</i>				
North Arcot District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		7	
Salem District.....	do.....		408	
Nilgris.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 21.....	1		
South Canara District.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 14.....		1	
Nellore District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....		24	
Vizagapatam.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 14.....		1	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	Jan. 6-Apr. 28.....		249	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....		197	
Bangalore District.....	do.....		571	
Kolar District.....	do.....		13	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....		89	
Mysore City.....	do.....		141	
Mysore District.....	do.....		181	
Tumkur District.....	do.....		133	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....		81	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 28.....		112	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....		595	
Naldurg District.....	do.....		272	
Bidar District.....	do.....		3	
Aurangabad District.....	do.....		9	
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....		463	
Nagpur District.....	do.....		87	
Nimar District.....	do.....		1	
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....		268	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....		10	
Patiala State.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....		11	
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		6,847	
Berhampore District.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28.....		1	
Burdwan District.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 28.....		17	
Cuttock.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 28.....		3	
Howrah District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		119	
Hoochly District.....	do.....		45	
24-Parganas District.....	do.....		39	
Nadia District.....	do.....		4	
Bagalpur.....	Apr. 14-Apr. 28.....		4	
Khulana District.....	do.....		1	
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....		21	
Durbungah.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 14.....		2	
Midnapore District.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 28.....		13	
Monghyr District.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 28.....		1,093	
Mozufferpore.....	Feb. 18-Apr. 28.....		18	
Murshidabad.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 14.....		1	
Rangoon District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 14.....		1	Imported.
Patna.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		14,408	
Puri.....	Apr. 7-Apr. 28.....		2	
Saran District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		1,163	
Shahabad District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 7.....		1	
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhoon District.....	do.....			
Balasore District.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 28.....		3	Imported and suspected.
Rajputana.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 7.....		7	Do.
Jeypore.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 14.....		1	
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 28.....		89	
Burma.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 7.....		1	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26.....		52	
	Apr. 8-May 13.....	19	7	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4.....	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26.....	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21.....		1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 21-May 7...	.....	1	
Wakayama Ken.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kurdistan.....	Apr. 25.....	158	123	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16...	51	42	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 25-Dec. 23...	3,001	2,500	Estimated. Year 1899.
	Apr. 19.....	1	.....
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 17-Apr. 4...	123	77	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15...	.....	14	
	Jan. 22-Feb. 16...	.....	6	
Persia:				
Djivanro.....	Mar. 29.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Philippine Islands:				
Malabon.....	Apr. 20.....	2	.....
Manila.....	Jan. 20-Apr. 28...	213	161	
San Pedro Macoto.....	Apr. 20.....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1	.....
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6...	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1	.....
South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Mar. 6.....	4	.....	On ss. Kilburn from Rosario.
Spain:				
Tuy.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	May 29.....	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	10	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-May 19...	152	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-May 12...	86	31	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-May 26...	.....	17	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15...	.....	5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Apr. 13...	.....	576	
British Columbia:				
Grand Forks.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 10...	3	0	
Nakusp.....	Feb. 28-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Nelson City.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 10...	2	0	
Nelson District.....	Feb. 8-Apr. 10...	1	0	
Roseland.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 10...	5	0	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
	Mar. 4-May 5...	16	3	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 31...	.....	6	
Cuba:				
Castida.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22...	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2	.....	On ss. Santanderino
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-May 6...	.....	132	
England:				
Birmingham.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	2	.....
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-May 26...	110	14	
London.....	Dec. 10-May 26...	102	4	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-May 19...	40	.....
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	23	.....
	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	31	.....
	Mar. 1-Mar. 31...	134	2	
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-May 19...	.....	29	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31...	225	25	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-May 12...	50	13	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-May 26...	.....	18	
Rheims.....	Mar. 4-Mar. 10...	.....	4	
St. Etienne.....	May 1-May 15...	4	1	
St. Nazaire.....	Mar. 8.....	32	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Hamburg	Jan. 1-May 12...	6	1	
Königsberg	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	
Gibraltar	Dec. 4-May 13...	68	7	
Greece:				
Athens	Dec. 3-May 19...	103	41	
Hungary:				
Budapest	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 15-May 8...	.....	3,004	
Calcutta	Nov. 26-Apr. 14...	.....	301	
Ceylon	Dec. 10-Jan. 27...	.....	5	
Madras	Jan. 13-May 4...	.....	10	
Kurrachee	Jan. 15-May 6...	261	116	
Italy:				
Leghorn	May 5-May 12...	1	.....
Milan	Dec. 17-Apr. 23...	5	.....
Palermo	Mar. 18-Mar. 24...	.....	1	
Rome	Mar. 25-Apr. 7...	.....	2	
Venice	Apr. 15-Apr. 21...	.....	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Jan. 1-Apr. 30...	4	.....
Yokohama	Nov. 19-Mar. 3...	2	.....
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	2	1	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg	Apr. 1-May 31...	44	8	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	Dec. 24-June 2...	.....	71	
City of Mexico	Dec. 18-Apr. 29...	298	166	
C. Porfirio Diaz	Feb. 11-Mar. 7...	7	2	
Guadalajara	Apr. 21	150	.....
Monclova	Mar. 17	150	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	.....	16	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 22-June 2...	.....	84	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	55	0	
Gloucester County	Jan. 25-Apr. 15...	55	0	
Madawaska	Apr. 15	3	.....
Moncton	Jan. 19 .....	.....	.....	Cases reported.
Northumberland County	Feb. 1-Apr. 15...	1	0	
Restigouche County	Jan. 16-Apr. 15...	155	0	
Westmoreland County	Jan. 18-Apr. 15...	3	0	
Woodstock	Apr. 28 .....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Ontario:				
Amherstberg	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	4	.....
Brant County	Jan. 27-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Essex County	Oct. 30-Apr. 18...	240	0	
Frontenac County	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Kent County	Nov. 28-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Lambton County	Dec. 30-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Lanark County	May 18-June 1...	6	.....
Middlesex County	Dec. 6-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Thunder Bay County	May 1-June 1...	16	0	
Renfrew County	Apr. 28-May 18...	1	0	
Sault Ste. Marie	May 23-June 1...	4	.....
Simcoe County	May 18-June 1...	2	.....
York County	Feb. 13-Feb. 24...	17	0	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Feb. 4-Apr. 7...	26	1	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce	Mar. 11-May 28...	4	.....
Quebec:				
Bonaventure County	Oct. 16-June 4...	313	3	
Kamouraska County	Aug. 18-Apr. 17...	288	1	
Matane County	Dec. 16-Apr. 17...	5	1	
Montreal	Jan. 16-Apr. 17...	1	.....
Quebec County	Apr. 15-May 15...	7	.....
Rimouski County	May 15	86	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 26-May 12...	87	23	
Odesa	Dec. 3-May 19...	184	43	
Riga	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	15	
St. Petersburg	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	426	38	
Vladivostok	Dec. 3-May 12...	3	112	
Warsaw	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	74	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Scotland:				
Edinburgh	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
Glasgow.....	Apr. 8-May 26...	83	5	
Leith	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1	.....
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...	.....	5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-May 12...	.....	22	
Galicia.....	May 5.....	.....	.....	Many cases
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 28...	.....	204	
Valencia.....	Mar. 18-May 19...	.....	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 21...	.....	55	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	8	.....
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Mar. 26...	.....	3	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 4...	.....	11	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 8...	2	.....
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Apr. 8-Apr. 14...	.....	1	
Yucatan:				
Merida.....	May 22.....	1	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Aden.....	May 12	44,400			55								
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 26	134,196	50	4								2	
Alexandretta.....	May 19	8,000	1										1
Amapala.....	do.....	1,500	0										
Amherstburg.....	June 2	2,300											
Amsterdam.....	May 26	526,072	147										
Antigua.....	May 12	15,000	12										
Do.....	May 19	15,000	21										
Do.....	May 26	15,000	16										
Antwerp.....	May 19	293,111	93										
Bahia.....	Apr. 21	200,000							1	1	1		2
Do.....	Apr. 28	200,000											2
Do.....	May 5	200,000					1						
Do.....	May 12	200,000											
Barmen.....	May 19	141,000	51							4			4
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	17	1									
Belfast.....	do.....	395,000	153						12		1	1	6
Belize.....	May 31	13,000	0										
Belleville.....	June 4	10,442	4										
Bergen.....	May 15	68,000	15	2									
Do.....	May 22	68,000	17	5									
Berlin.....	May 12	1,856,224	678						2	20	10	10	
Birmingham.....	May 26	519,610	188						1	5	1	2	4
Bluefields.....	May 27	3,018	4										
Bremen.....	May 19	145,000	58									1	
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	206									2	1
Bristol.....	May 26	324,973	115						1	2	2	5	2
Brussels.....	May 19	600,000	158										1
Budapest.....	May 21	640,000							5	2	3	4	
Cairo.....	May 10	570,062	525										
Calcutta.....	May 13	681,560	951	18	465	113		31	5	6	2	2	
Callao.....	May 6	25,000	35										
Do.....	May 13	25,000	34										
Catania.....	May 24	124,000	46	2								1	
Chihuahua.....	June 2	24,000	49				2	2				2	1
Christiania.....	May 26	226,000	95							1		3	1
Coburg.....	May 19	20,391	5	2									
Cologne.....	do.....	366,629	316										
Colombo.....	Apr. 28	130,000	87						4				
Do.....	May 5	130,000	81						2				
Colon.....	May 30	8,000	4										
Corunna.....	May 26	40,500	25									1	3
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,128	39										
Dresden.....	May 12	405,500	121									2	
Dublin.....	May 19	349,594	168						2			1	2
Do.....	May 26	349,594	176						2			2	3
Dundee.....	do.....	167,584	48									1	
Dusseldorf.....	May 19	205,056	64										
Edinburgh.....	do.....	302,262	106					1				1	4
Do.....	May 26	302,262	119									1	2
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	May 19	258,000	81										1
Funchal.....	May 27	36,982	22										
Geneva.....	May 12	95,348	23										1
Gibraltar.....	May 20	25,900	6										
Girgenti.....	May 19	24,428	5										
Glasgow.....	May 25	743,969	290					1		2	5	4	10
Do.....	June 1	743,969	306					1		1	2	2	6
Gothenburg.....	May 19	125,800	35									3	1
Halifax.....	June 2	45,000	12										1
Hamburg.....	May 26	691,349	154							1	3	1	5
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	May 29	16,000	1										
Hamilton, Canada.....	May 30	53,000		6									
Havre.....	May 5	119,470	75	16									
Do.....	May 12	119,470	65	13									
Hongkong.....	Apr. 28	248,710	32		28				3				
Do.....	May 5	248,710	34		32				2				
Kingston, Canada.....	June 8	18,800											
Konigsberg.....	May 19	183,273											
Lausanne.....	May 12	45,722	14							4			
Leeds.....	May 26	431,287	173										
Leipzig.....	May 19	439,200	155						4	1	1	10	3
Leith.....	do.....	78,509	20										
Do.....	May 26	78,509	16										2
Liege.....	May 19	171,630	50										1
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	313						1	3	2	1	17
Do.....	May 26	668,645	338					2			2	3	1
Do.....	do.....	668,645	313						1	3	2	1	17

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Livingston	May 29	1,500	1											
London	May 19	6,652,145	1,923							17	7	33	63	77
Do	May 26	6,652,145	1,920							13	10	37	75	70
Lyons	May 19	466,028	161					5		3		3		
Magdeburg	May 12	230,775	87	10							1	3		
Manchester	May 19	506,343	279							2	2	3	6	8
Do	May 26	506,343	262							1	1	1	6	13
Mannheim	May 19	133,769	50								1	1		
Melbourne	Apr. 7	477,000								3		1		
Do	Apr. 14	477,000								4		1		
Do	Apr. 21	477,000								11		1		
Do	Apr. 28	477,000								2		4		
Monte Cristi	June 2	3,000	6											
Monterey	June 5	25,000	66											
Montevideo	Apr. 1	215,061	62							2				
Do	Apr. 8	215,061	84											
Do	Apr. 14	215,061	63							2				
Do	Apr. 21	215,061	63							4				
Moscow	May 12	1,000,000	728					3		2	11	16	22	4
Munich	May 19	463,000	236	52						1			7	1
New Castle-on-Tyne	do	234,369	76											1
Do	May 26	234,369	79								1		2	1
Nuremberg	May 12	244,406	113										1	
Odessa	May 19	434,600	182					2		2	2	3	6	
Osaka and Hiogo	May 12	236,159	123									1		
Palermo	May 19	300,000	129								2			
Panama	May 29	16,000				1								
Paris	May 19	2,511,629	1,030							12	3	7	26	9
Do	May 26	2,511,629	937					1		13	2	4	28	3
Plymouth	do	100,000	32										3	
Prague	May 19	198,468	120	27						1		1		1
Progreso	May 8	4,800	11										2	
Do	May 15	4,800	9											
Do	May 22	4,000												
Do	May 31	4,800	17											
Puerto Cortes	May 30	2,000	1											
Quebec	June 2	73,000									1			
Queenstown	May 26	9,500												
Rotterdam	do	323,487	105									3		
St. Georges, Bermuda	June 2	2,150												
St. Johns, New Brunswick	do	45,000	13											
St. Petersburg	May 12	1,267,023	682					9		18	12	18	18	6
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	June 2	3,000												
St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	May 18	12,019	5											
Sheffield	May 19	324,243	144											
Do	May 26	324,243	136											
Singapore	Apr. 14	97,111	179	28				7			1	9	7	7
Smyrna	May 6	300,000	81	16						8			1	
Do	May 13	300,000	70	15						3		1		
Do	May 20	300,000	60	13						4				
Solingen	May 12	16,000	17											
Do	May 19	16,000	17											
Southampton	May 26	105,831	33							1			2	
South Shields	May 19	105,677	32							2	1			
Do	May 26	105,677	31							1	1		1	1
Stettin	May 19	153,000	77											
Stuttgart	May 24	162,934	61											
Sunderland	Mar. 19	147,398	66										5	
Trapani	May 19	48,743	18											
Trieste	do	166,499	80								2			
Tuxpan	May 28	10,000	6	2										
Valencia	May 26	203,958	85											
Warsaw	May 12	645,848	261					1	1	7	1	7	3	
Windsor, Nova Scotia	June 2	3,000	0											
Winnipeg	do	7,985												
Yokohama	May 5	189,455								1				
Do	May 12	189,455												
Zurich	May 19	164,149	51										1	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.